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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS
(M.O.H.)
JOINT COMMITTEE

comprising



DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1963

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(M.O.H.) Joint Committee.

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Engineer, Surveyor and Chief
Public Health Inspector: R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector & Surveyor: F. RUMMENS, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health
Inspectors: G. E. BROWN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
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Chief Public Health Inspector:	T. B. CHAFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	C. W. R. FISHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	J.P.SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Left June, 1963) G. ASHFORD, M.R.S.H. (From October, 1963)
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	J. PULLIN.
Pest Officer:	G. O. TOWNLEY.
Public Health Department Clerk:	Miss M.C.LOVELL.

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Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector: H. F. CRITCHLEY, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
M.Inst.P.H.E.

Health Inspectors: C.G.HOWELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.E.,
D.I.S.A.A.

F.K.HARROP, D.P.A., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R.C.PRICE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., H.N.C. (Rdg.)

Student Health Inspector: D.C.IND.

Building Inspectors: W. H. RYAN, and C. M. PARTRIDGE.

Engineering Assistant: M. E. FLETCHER.

Depot Superintendent: L. BACKHOUSE.

Assistant Superintendent: F. E. BLOODWORTH.

Pests Officer: S. JONES.

Clerk/Shorthand Typists: Mrs.V.GURR: Mrs.M.D.JONES(until 1st Nov.1963)
Miss J.REEVES: Mrs.S.V.HESLOP(From 4th Nov.1963)

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Chairman:

W. S. WILSON, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. BAKER.

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health: R.E.A.S. HANSEN, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector: A. DENMAN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Surveyor & Public Health Inspector: L.G. JAMES, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector: J.M.V. SMITH, Cert.P.H.I.E.B., Dip. for Inspectors of Meat & Other Foods, O.N.C. Building.

Pests Officer: J.M.V. SMITH, in addition to his normal duties of Public Health Inspector.

Joint Clerk with Clerk's Department. Mrs. H. M. JENKINS.

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Mrs. L. M. Fern.	J. Nottingham, Esq.
V.F.P.Frowen, Esq.	Mrs. C. Payne.
D.C.O.Hargest, Esq.	W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.
D.A.V.Harper, Esq.	T. A. Strange, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	R.E.A.S.HANSEN, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	G. G. CRITCHELY, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	L. G. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	V. G. CATER, M.A.P.H.I. T. H. PORTLOCK, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil:	P. W. E. BIRD.
Pests Officer:	J. H. R. MATTHEWS.
Public Health Department Clerks:	Mrs. M. J. COOPER. Miss J. ANDERSON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1963.

Over the past 150 years since the birth of modern Public Health we have seen the evolution of the service and the constant search for words to express more fully what is really embraced by Public Health. Perhaps more correctly we should say that the sphere of Public Health has been constantly expanding so that one is virtually hard put to keep up.

First we had the Sanitary Services - essentially the provision of clean water, sewage disposal and removal of statutory nuisances. Then with the lifting of the horizon to include living and more general environmental conditions of life we find the term Public Health becoming more general. This is followed by the period of Preventive Medicine - the era when we begin to tackle the specific diseases with particular vigour - tuberculosis with the clinics and some time later drugs - infant mortality with Child Welfare Services - the infectious diseases with drugs and then the inoculations that have virtually conquered Diphtheria and now Poliomyelitis. Still, however, the concept changes and in the middle of this century Social Medicine emerged as the dominant feature of the field of Public Health. Social Medicine includes our services for the individual and also our concern with and attack upon the social diseases of society.

A community is not healthy where disease, abortions, illegitimacy, venereal disease and delinquency disrupts the happy living of the individual. We see emerging the concept of the healthy life embodying not only physical health, but also mental and emotional health. For man to reach his full stature and maturity very much more is needed than the old Social Services or Preventive Medicine envisaged. The new Public Health widens its horizons still further with the development of Mental Health and Health Education.

We are no longer satisfied with merely preventing death, important though that still is, but with ensuring a full life and then all people shall have the opportunity to reach physical, mental and emotional maturity. Inevitably, therefore, in the future, we shall be concerned with developing healthy trends, while attempting to eradicate disease producing conditions and while promoting the opportunities for full development of man's potential. Leisure is increasing and we must help to show how the time can be used to best advantage.

As more and more people are to live in an urban society where standards of success are too easily measured by acquisition of a three-bedroomed house and the latest car in the garage, I think there are other standards of successful living that conjours up the other way of life so often to be found in the rural areas. We, who live in the country, are trustees for our urban brethren of this way of life. People from the towns come to the country to refresh their spirits and renew their faith in the changeless standards of a life lived for contentment and not pleasure, for happiness and not wealth, for peace and not progress. If we accept this, it is at once apparent what a weighty responsibility rests upon the Rural Health Department. Not only must it ensure the well-being of its own community but we must preserve the countryside as a trust for the towns. If they find our villages despoiled by old bottles, tins, debris, structures needing demolition or rebuilding; if they find the verges strewn with litter, tin cans and garbage, and open spaces with old cars and the city junk, where then will they learn to feel the age

old philosophy of "germ and birth", the timeless peace of seedtime and harvest that shall not fail?

However, at the same time as one looks out over these new horizons the older services will still need constant supervision, and in my report I include details of the year's progress in extending the sanitary services in the area and all the environmental services undertaken.

New legislation during the year included:

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.
Liquid Egg Pasteurisation Regulations, 1963.
Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.
Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.

In addition, sections of:

The Rivers Pollution Act, 1961, relating to pre-1961 effluents
Radioactive (Waste Disposal) Act, 1961, registration of all users and
Public Health Act, 1961, relating to farm effluents. /disposal.

became operative during the year.

Staff changes have not been many and everywhere the Departments have functioned with a real sense of team spirit.

In the Annual Report I have carried the process of consolidation a stage further so that the matters are grouped under topics enabling easy comparison between the Districts to be made and also facilitating the easy reference to any subject by looking it up in the index at the back. Any matters of special interest have been commented upon in the various sections, but I would like to mention here the devotion to duty shown by all the Councils' staff during the unprecedented weather at the beginning of the year when all the essential services and the social services for the elderly and sick were so well-maintained.

This Report represents the work of many people and I would like to express my thanks to the Staffs of the Public Health Departments and all other Officers of the Councils for their help and advice during the year. May I also thank the Chairmen and Members of the Health Committees for their constant support and interest and Chairmen and Members of all the Councils for their support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. A. S. HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of:

The Thornbury Rural District Council.
The Dursley Rural District Council.
The Stroud Rural District Council.
The Nailsworth Urban District Council.
The Stroud Urban District Council.

3. GENERAL STATISTICS:

The figures for the rateable values are, of course, now based on the new Valuation Lists and, therefore, are not directly comparable with last year.

As regards Council House building, it will be seen that with the exception of Thornbury and Nailsworth, Private Enterprise has more or less kept pace with Council House Building so that the percentage of Council Houses to total inhabited properties remains much the same. In these two Districts, however, there has been a significant increase in Council Houses although they still remain the Districts with the lowest number of Council Houses per head of population.

The number of inhabitants per property has improved in Thornbury from 3.4 to 3.2. This is still too high as an average figure, and emphasizes the need for more building in Thornbury Rural District particularly.

Whether the high Caravan population should be regarded as indicative of a pressing housing need is not quite clear although possibly a Caravan Survey undertaken towards the end of the year may cast some light on the problem in the next Annual Report. It clearly reflects the desire of people to live in the District but it may well be that many of these will always prefer a lower rented more transient type of accommodation than the highly priced Council House of to-day.

The population trends continue upwards as found last year, although, if anything, the District estimates for 1963 are proportionally ahead of the percentages based on Ministerial Surveys with the exception of ~~Nailsworth and Stroud Rural Districts~~. Here the Registrar General estimates a fall in population. I think this is linked with the older age structure of the population and the lack of accommodation for young married couples.

Otherwise the statistics show the steady progress that is being made in completing the sewerage of the Districts and provision of piped water. With the task so near completion it is most important to press on with the elimination of all 'suspect' water supplies.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT:

TABLE 1.

	Central Division.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	127,391 acres	61,337 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Population (mid-1963)	99,746	31,500	18,970	27,886	2,610 3,760	17,800
Number of inhabited properties	32,567	9,939	6,177	9,267	1,257	5,997
Number of inhabitants per property	3.05	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.87	3.0
Rateable Value at 31/12/63		£1,158,243	£494,473	£841,024	£44,596	£681,991
Sum represented by 1d. Rate		£4,076	£1,990	£3,350	£454	£2,806
Number of Council Houses	7,093	1,936	1,549	1,812	233	1,563
Number of Requisitioned Houses	1	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of Council Houses (Last year's figures in brackets)	21.7 (21.2)	19.4 (18.7)	25.08 (25.21)	19.5 (19.1)	18.53 (17.4)	26.5 (26.9)

POPULATIONS OF DISTRICTS:

TABLE 2.

Year	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1951	75,058	18,059	13,217	27,402	3,127	13,753
1951	89,185	25,848	16,585	25,790	3,632	15,930
1961	96,670	30,900	18,320	27,390	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	30,970	18,650	28,200	3,700	17,620
1963	99,946	31,200	18,970	27,886	3,610 3,760	17,800

TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	31,428	8,884	5,760	9,657	1,200	5,927
Farms	1,268	804	169	263	5	27
Houses and Shops	593	182	135	140	34	102
Public Houses	254	69	45	81	12	47
Caravans	1,254	1,044	68	120	6	16
TOTAL:	34,797	9,939 (excluding Caravans)	6,177	10,261	1,257	6,119
Percentage served by mains water		94%	99%	93%	95%	99%
Percentage served by main sewers and Council Properties into small Disposal Plants		60%	85%	71.9%	83%	98%

SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

No important changes occurred during the year in the Social Conditions of the District and the industries have remained essentially unchanged. Employment throughout the year was at a high level except during the first three months when during the bad weather with all building operations at a standstill, unemployment was well over 6% and some hardship was met.

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
3. Flour Mill.
4. Baking.
5. General Engineering.
6. Electrical Engineering.
7. Cloth Manufacturing.
8. Paper Pulping Mills.
9. Fibre Box Manufacturers.
10. Wood Turneries.
11. Quarrying.
12. Brick and Tile Manufacturing.
13. Aircraft Engineering.
14. Nuclear Power Stations.
15. Constructional Engineering.
16. Chemical Works.
17. Salmon Fishing.
18. Caravan Building.
19. Dockyards.

METEOROLOGY:

Figures are given for the North and South of the District. They show clearly the remarkable low temperatures of the early months of the year. The figures for the South quoted in Centrigade give us an excuse to apply the rule - for conversion to Fahrenheit multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT:

TABLE 4.

	<u>Thornbury</u>	<u>Stroud Rural</u>
<u>Total Rainfall:</u>	31.67 inches	28.26 inches
<u>Monthly Rainfall:</u>		
January	1.63 inches	1.29 inches
February	1.08	.90
March	3.72	3.48
April	3.15	2.80
May	1.63	1.39
June	4.57	2.79
July	1.84	1.67
August	3.55	2.98
September	2.57	1.99
October	1.61	1.45
November	5.44	6.38
December	0.88	1.14
<u>Wettest Day:</u> 17th November	1.09	1.57
<u>Average temperature during 1963:</u>		
	8.8 C.	46.8 F.
<u>Maximum:</u> 30th July	26.5 C.	87.0 F.
<u>Minimum:</u>	15th January Minus 14.3 C.	3rd February. 11.0 F.
<u>Average Monthly Temperature</u>		<u>Maximum</u> <u>Minimum</u>
January	- 2.9 C	31.7 F. 21.9 F.
February	- 0.2	35.0 25.9
March	6.7	49.5 37.0
April	9.1	55.7 41.7
May	10.9	62.9 41.0
June	15.1	71.2 49.0
July	15.6	71.3 47.9
August	14.8	68.0 48.0
September	13.3	64.9 44.1
October	11.7	58.5 41.1
November	8.7	53.1 37.9
December	2.7	40.3 28.0
<u>Hottest Day</u>	30th July	30th July
<u>Coldest Day</u>	15th January	3rd February
<u>Total hours of bright sun</u>	1250.9	
<u>Sunniest Day</u>	11th June	
<u>Sunniest Month</u>	June	
<u>Prevailing winds during year</u>	South Westerly.	

4. (a) VITAL STATISTICS:

The Birth Rate is still rising in the Division - there were about 200 more births in 1963 than in 1962, while the crude birth rate rose from 17.3 to 19.9. I am also pleased to note the fall in the illegitimate birth rate which shows a significant change in the Division from 4.8% of live births to 4.3%. Whether this is due in any measure to the educational work being done amongst young people, or not, one cannot but view such a change with satisfaction.

Despite the 200 more births there were 5 fewer infant deaths (Table 6) this year and the infant mortality rate is well below the national figure (Table 7).

A Maternal Mortality rate of Nil, and lower rates for the Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality of the Division, all speak well for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services enjoyed by our mothers and babies. These Services include not only the Maternity Hospitals but also the staffs of all the Ante-natal and Welfare Clinics, the District Nurses and Health Visitors, and emergency "Flying Squads".

(b) INFANT MORTALITY CASES:

These are listed in Table 8 and again show a large number of generally incurable cases - incurable that is until further research eliminates the causation either in genetics or facts affecting gestation.

(c) DEATHS AND DEATH RATES: (Table 9)

We are making life healthier and we are ensuring that more and more people reach their allotted span but still the truth remains that "no life lives for ever" and the death rates show very little change from year to year.

In Tables 10 and 11 are classified the causes of death. When grouped in the broadly related causes as in Table 11 it will be noticed that this year the Vascular cases account for over half of all the deaths in the Division. This is in line with the national percentages and gives a clear pointer to the great importance of finding more clear proof of the cause for some of the deaths so that our efforts may be directed towards lessening the toll. Research work suggesting a link with arterial disease and carbohydrate consumption may prove to be such a cause.

Lung Cancer caused 43 deaths in the Division this year, which at 19% of all causes of death is not significantly different from last year's figure of 21%.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 5.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Naillsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Births	856,276	1919	741	330	470	57	321
" - Male		1026	392	167	259	35	173
" - Female		893	349	163	211	22	148
Legitimate Births							
Total		1835	709	314	448	56	308
Male		983	378	159	243	35	168
Female		852	331	155	205	21	140
Illegitimate Births							
Total		84	32	16	22	1	13
Male		43	14	8	16	-	5
Female		41	18	8	6	1	8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births		4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.7%	1.8%	4.05%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.		19.9	23.4	17.39	16.59	15.16	18.03
Comparability Factor			0.99	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.04
Corrected Birth Rate	18.2		23.17	19.12	18.25	17.89	18.75

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (Under 1 year)

TABLE 6.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year	17,870	32	13	7	9	-	3
" 1 month		23	7	6	8	-	2
" 1 week		21	7	4	8	-	2
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year		31	12	7	9	-	3
" 1 month		23	7	6	8	-	2
" 1 week		21	7	4	8	-	2
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year		1	1	-	-	-	-
" 1 month		-	-	-	-	-	-
" 1 week		-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Still Births</u>							
Total	15,074	21	10	4	5	1	1
Legitimate		21	10	4	5	1	1
Illegitimate		-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000.

TABLE 7.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	20.9	16.7	17.5	21.2	19.2	Nil	9.3
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births		16.2	16.14	21.2	19.2	Nil	9.3
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births		11.9	31.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under four weeks) per 1,000 total live births		11.9	9.4	18.1	17.02	Nil	6.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births.		10.9	9.4	12.1	17.02	Nil	6.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births.		21.6	22.6	23.9	27.3	17.2	9.3
Maternal Mortality Rate (including Abortion) per 1,000 total Live and Still births,	.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause.</u>	<u>Where.</u>
1 month	Congenital heart disease	Southmead Hospital
45 minutes	Exomphalos	" "
5 months	Congestive heart failure	Ham Green Hospital
4 days	Oesophageal Atresia	Frenchay Hospital
7 hours	Immaturity	Southmead Hospital
7 hours	Respiratory Distress Syndrome	" "
11 months	Suppurative Encephalitis	Frenchay Hospital
1 day	Respiratory Distress Syndrome	Southmead Hospital
11 weeks	Broncho-pneumonia	At home
1 hour	Intercranial haemorrhage	Southmead Hospital
5 days	Pneumonia	Gloucester Royal Hospital
1 month	Broncho-pneumonia	At home
5 months	Congenital heart disease	Southmead Hospital
3 months	Status Lymphaticus	At home
3 days	Prematurity	Southmead Hospital
4 months	Obstructive Hydrocephalus	Gloucester Royal Hospital
12 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester Maternity Hospital
36 hours	Prematurity (Twin Pregnancy)	" " "
45 minutes	" (" ")	" " "
3 weeks	Congenital Heart Disease	At home
2 weeks	Hydrocephalus	At home
3 months	Status Lymphaticus	At home
12 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester Maternity Hospital
10 hours	Anoxia	Gloucester Royal Hospital
12 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester Maternity Hospital
2 months	Bronchopneumonia	Gloucester Royal Hospital
6 hours	Prematurity	" " "
6 hours	"	" " "
1 hour	Foetal Anoxia	Gloucester Maternity Hospital
2 days	Pulmonary Atelectasis	" "
12 hours	" "	" "
7 hours	" "	" "
4 hours	Prematurity	" "
2 hours	"	" "
1 hour	Macerated Foetus	Stroud Maternity Hospital

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

TABLE 2.

	United Kingdom	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Deaths	572,484	1215	349	201	393	36	236
Male Deaths		610	182	103	179	22	124
Female Deaths		605	167	98	214	14	112
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population		12.1	11.06	10.6	13.8	9.6	13.3
Comparability Factor			1.08	1.08	0.93	0.96	0.94
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	12.2		11.9	11.4	12.8	9.2	12.5

CAUSES OF DEATH.

TABLE 10

Cause of Death	Thornbury			Dursley			Stroud Rural			Nailsworth			Stroud Urban		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of Stomach.	6	5	11	1	3	4	5	4	9	1	1	2	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus.	9	6	15	1	1	2	13	3	16	3	1	4	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm of Breast.	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of Uterus.	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	23	14	37	11	11	22	16	16	32	4	-	4	10	3	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diabetes.	1	3	4	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	15	31	46	13	18	31	19	35	54	3	1	4	17	19	36
Coronary disease, angina.	37	16	53	31	8	39	32	25	57	3	2	5	22	17	39
Hypertension with heart disease	1	6	7	2	3	5	4	7	11	1	-	1	3	4	7
Other heart disease.	26	33	59	11	19	30	22	46	68	2	4	6	23	32	55
Other circulatory disease.	6	4	10	7	5	12	6	12	18	1	-	1	6	4	10
Influenza.	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	2	3
Pneumonia.	11	11	22	4	1	5	11	14	25	-	-	2	11	8	19
Bronchitis.	13	6	19	5	1	6	6	4	10	-	-	2	1	-	1
Other disease of respiratory system.	3	-	3	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	4	6	10	3	-	3	16	19	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	12	16	28	6	6	12	3	3	6	-	-	3	9	2	11
Motor vehicle accidents.	4	3	7	1	1	2	3	5	8	-	-	-	2	9	11
All other accidents.	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	182	127	309	103	98	201	179	214	393	22	1	23	124	112	236

Group	Number of Deaths in Division	% of all deaths in Division	England and Wales % of all deaths
Infective	9	.7%	.8%
Neoplastic	218	17.9%	18.0%
Vascular	664	54.7%	50.0%
Respiratory	137	11.2%	14.0%
Enteric	9	.7%	
Non-natural causes	47	3.8%	
"Others"	131	10.8%	
Total:	1,215		

LONGEVITY.

The Longevity Table shows that men are still outstripped in this achievement by the women. It would probably be a mistake to ascribe this disparity to the greater energy with which men live their earlier years. The unhealthy habits of middle aged men undoubtedly contribute to the cause of these figures.

"I burn my candle at both ends
It will not last the night
But ah my foes and oh my friends
It gives a glorious light."

This may sound well to young ears but is it the right sentiment for middle age if we wish to reap the full benefits of prudent provision for old age and the welfare state pension schemes. If we are to improve the expectation of life we must face up to the potential risks of smoking, insufficient exercise, overeating and overdrinking.

LONGEVITY TABLE.

TABLE 12.

Age Group	Central Division			Thornbury			Dursley			Stroud Rural			Nailsworth			Stroud Urban		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 4 weeks	12	11	23	4	3	7	4	2	6	3	5	8	-	-	-	1	1	2
4 weeks & under 1 year	8	1	9	5	1	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
1 - 4 years	6	3	9	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
5 - 14 years	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
15 - 24 years	2	3	5	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	12	5	17	4	4	8	2	-	2	5	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	14	10	24	6	3	9	2	4	6	2	3	5	1	-	1	3	-	3
45 - 54 years	45	33	78	18	13	31	6	5	11	13	11	24	2	-	2	6	4	10
55 - 64 years	123	61	184	38	25	63	23	12	35	33	16	49	4	1	5	25	7	32
65 - 74 years	162	139	301	38	39	77	25	27	52	56	45	101	5	4	9	38	24	62
75 years and over	222	236	558	64	77	141	39	45	84	63	130	193	8	9	17	48	75	123
TOTAL:	610	605	1215	182	167	349	103	98	201	179	214	393	22	14	36	124	112	236

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

TABLE 13.

District	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneu- monia	Erysi- pelas	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Menin- gococcal Infections	Total
Thornbury	7	-	360	-	1	-	74	2	1	445
Dursley	10	-	233	5	-	-	13	-	-	261
Stroud Rural	15	7	404	5	1	3	-	5	-	440
Nailsworth	-	-	18	3	1	-	-	1	-	23
Stroud Urban	8	1	422	-	4	-	-	9	-	444
Total:	40	8	1437	13	7	3	87	17	1	1613

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS.

TABLE 14.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pneu- monia	Erysi- pelas	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Menin- gococcal Infections	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	37	-	-	2	3	-	1	43
1 year	-	1	124	-	-	-	4	-	-	129
2 years	1	2	142	-	-	-	3	-	-	148
3 years	3	-	195	-	-	-	5	-	-	203
4 years	1	1	181	-	-	-	1	-	-	184
5 - 9 years	31	4	651	-	-	-	25	-	-	711
10 - 14 years	1	-	67	1	-	-	17	-	-	86
15 - 24 years	3	-	25	2	2	-	12	6	-	50
25 years and over	-	-	10	10	5	1	17	11	-	54
Age unknown	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	40	8	1437	13	7	3	87	17	1	1613

Tables 13 and 14 show the incidence of Notifiable Disease in the District.

Measles: It was an epidemic year for Measles and there was a persistent incidence throughout the spring and summer months. Although the Mortality rate is low for Measles (only 166 deaths in the whole of England and Wales) nevertheless high incidence represents a considerable morbidity especially when one realises that potentially serious complications arise at the rate of 1 in every 15 cases, according to a recent survey of cases.

Dysentery: The Dysentery cases in the Thornbury District represented an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery at a Patchway School, which proved quite troublesome to control. Special hygiene measures were instituted at the School with the co-operation of the teachers, and parents in the homes were also advised. Particular precautions and sampling were instituted whenever the householder if a food handler, was involved. Included in the figures are also some 40 cases of Paratyphoid B which occurred at Hortham Hospital. This outbreak was particularly mild but nevertheless caused considerable trouble. A full inspection of the Hospital Kitchens was undertaken and strict nursing techniques instituted. The Hospital Authorities were most helpful and a very happy spirit of co-operation prevailed between them and the Health Department for which I was most grateful. The possible mode of entry of the infection to the Hospital was via the laundry truck and measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence.

The Dysentery cases notified in Dursley occurred in a private school, where, once again, thanks to the kind co-operation of the Headmaster and School Doctor, the matter was brought rapidly under control.

Meningococcal Meningitis: The one case in the notifications was an isolated incident in a small boy, but, during the summer months, two cases occurred amongst boys on the Training Ship at Sharpness separated in time by an interval of 3 months. A very thorough review of conditions at the Training Ship was subsequently undertaken and certain improvements in the living conditions suggested to the Management. These suggestions were more recently adopted following a meeting we had with the Secretary of the Shipping Federation the Chief Nautical Officer and ourselves at the Training Ship.

Following these changes I have arranged to carry out a survey of upper respiratory tract organisms in one batch of boys to see if any further lessons can be learnt about the mode of spread of droplet infection in the boys' sleeping quarters, but, by the end of the year, the investigation had not been completed. I am, however, quite satisfied that the present living standards are not in any way injurious to health.

6. IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination: The figures for vaccination are, of course, in very marked contrast to the previous year when people felt that the threat of Smallpox was imminent. Furthermore, it is not now policy to vaccinate babies under one year of age, but between the ages of one and two as this has been shewn to be the most suitable time and least likely to cause complications. Particular effort will be needed to ensure that babies are brought back at the right age for vaccination.

Pertussis: From Table 13 showing the Infectious Diseases it will be noted how little Whooping Cough is now notified. This is a direct result of the immunisation programme as not only are children absolutely protected against the disease but even in those that do get it the attack is often so mild as to be difficult to diagnose with certainty. Thus along with diphtheria, and scarlet fever, whooping cough is another of the children's infections that is yielding to modern methods of prevention. Having now got to this stage, however, it is important to maintain a high level of immunisation.

Poliomyelitis: The administration of oral anti-poliomyelitis vaccine has now become general and this pleasant way of immunisation has helped to keep up a high acceptance rate for this procedure.

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE WHO HAVE BEEN VACCINATED AND IMMUNISED. TABLE 15.

District	No. of children born in 1963	% vaccinated against Smallpox	% immunised against Diphtheria	% immunised against Whooping Cough	% immunised against Tetanus
Thornbury	741	9.1	28.06	27.9	27.9
Dursley	330	9.7	40.6	40.6	40.6
Stroud Rural	470	8.8	34.4	34.04	34.4
Nailsworth	57	14.03	49.1	49.1	49.1
Stroud Urban	321	4.05	33.02	33.02	33.02
Total in Combined Central Area	1919	8.2	33.2	33.08	33.1
Total in County	9450	8.3	33.3	33.18	33.2

SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Year ended 31st December, 1963.

TABLE 16.

District	Under 1 year		1 year		2 - 4 years		5 - 14 years		15 years plus		Total	
	Vac.	Re-vac	Vac.	Re-vac	Vac.	Re-vac	Vac.	Re-vac	Vac.	Re-vac	Vac.	Re-vac
Thornbury	68 (2)	-	32(11)	-	24	4	54	15	14(2)	5(1)	192 (15)	24(1)
Dursley	32	-	18	-	7	1	5	-	9	4	71	5
Stroud Rural	37(6)	-	34(19)	-	2	-	7	-	2(1)	-	82 (26)	-
Nailsworth	8	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	-
Stroud Urban	13(4)	-	32(22)	-	3	-	6	-	-	1	54 (26)	1
Total in Central Area	158(12)	-	117(52)	-	36	5	75	15	25(3)	10(1)	411 (67)	30(1)
Total in County	799 (119)	-	690 (352)	1	134 (36)	10	287 (25)	33 (4)	223 (97)	228 (81)	2133 (629)	272 (85)

The figures in brackets indicate Vaccinations given in Clinics.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1963.

TABLE 17.

	Under 1 year			1 year			2 - 4 years			5 - 15 years			Total	
	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	Total
PRIMARY INJECTIONS:														
Thornbury	84	123	207	159	126	285	46	9	55	1	1	2	290	549
Dursley	95	39	134	106	39	145	12	3	15	6	-	6	219	300
Stroud Rural	69	91	160	82	105	187	15	9	24	9(1)	-	9(1)	175 (1)	380 (1)
Nailsworth	24	4	28	17	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	48
Stroud Urban	29	77	106	42	84	126	12	4	16	3	-	3	86	251
Total in Central Area	301	334	635	406	357	763	85	25	110	19 (1)	1	20 (1)	311 (1)	1528 (1)
Total in County	1257	1879	3136	1843	1835	3678	269 (1)	188	457 (1)	50 (1)	14	64 (1)	3419 (2)	7335 (2)
BOOSTER INJECTIONS:														
Thornbury	-	-	-	16	42	58	55	119	174	26	1	27	97	259
Dursley	1	-	1	31	8	39	52	35	87	2	4	6	86	133
Stroud Rural	-	-	-	30	70	100	52	136	188	21(1)	4	25(1)	103 (1)	313 (1)
Nailsworth	-	-	-	4	2	6	21 (1)	3	24 (1)	16 (13)	-	16 (13)	41 (14)	46 (14)
Stroud Urban	-	-	-	12	42	54	22	86	108	4	-	4	38	166
Total in Central Area	1	-	1	93	164	257	202 (1)	379	581 (1)	69 (14)	9	78 (14)	365 (15)	917 (15)
Total in County	4	-	4	333	1010	1343	1043 (1)	1969	3012 (1)	381 (15)	55	436 (15)	1761 (16)	4795 (16)

Figures in brackets are injections for Whooping Cough only (not combined) and are included in the totals.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1963.

TABLE 18

PRIMARY INJECTIONS:	Under 1 year		1 year		2 - 4 years		5 - 15 years		Total						
	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	G.P.	L.A.	Total	Total					
Thornbury	83	124	207	155	127	282	47 (1)	11	58 (1)	6 (4)	99 (75)	105 (79)	291 (5)	361 (75)	652 (8)
Dursley	95	39	134	107	39	146	14 (1)	5	19 (1)	18 (11)	131 (104)	149 (115)	234 (12)	214 (104)	448 (114)
Stroud Rural	69	93	162	80	106	186	16 (1)	12 (3)	28 (4)	15 (7)	208 (193)	223 (200)	180 (8)	419 (196)	599 (20)
Nailsworth	24	4	28	14	3	17	-	-	-	-	40 (39)	40 (39)	38 (3)	47 (39)	85 (3)
Stroud Urban	29	77	106	41	84	125	12	4	16	5 (2)	119 (92)	124 (94)	87 (2)	284 (92)	371 (9)
Total in Central Area	300	337	637	397	359	756	89 (3)	32 (3)	121 (6)	44 (24)	597 (503)	641 (527)	830 (27)	1325 (506)	2155 (53)
Total in County	1252	1888	3140	1807	1853 (1)	3660 (1)	273 (5)	261 (47)	534 (52)	107 (51)	2663 (2231)	2770 (2282)	3439 (56)	6665 (2279)	10104 (233)
BOOSTER INJECTIONS:															
Thornbury	-	-	-	16	44	60	58 (2)	144	202 (2)	32 (2)	249 (1)	281 (3)	106 (4)	437 (1)	543 (5)
Dursley	1	-	1	32	8	40	53	45	98	9 (3)	57 (2)	66 (5)	95 (3)	110 (2)	205 (5)
Stroud Rural	-	-	-	30	70	100	52	141	193	20	108 (10)	128 (10)	102 (10)	319 (10)	421 (10)
Nailsworth	-	-	-	4	2	6	20 (1)	3	23 (1)	2	31	33	26 (1)	36	62 (1)
Stroud Urban	-	-	-	12	42	54	22	87	109	4	78 (3)	82 (3)	38 (3)	207 (3)	245 (3)
Total in Central Area	1	-	1	94	166	260	205 (3)	420	625 (3)	67 (5)	523 (16)	590 (21)	367 (8)	1109 (16)	1476 (24)
Total in County	4	-	4	339	1020	1359	1067 (6)	2273 (2)	3340 (8)	490 (16)	2072 (37)	2562 (53)	1900 (22)	5365 (39)	7265 (61)

Figures in brackets are injections for Tetanus only.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

PRIMARY INJECTIONS:		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Total in Area		1	-	-	-	1
Total in County		5	1	2	20	28
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	83(1)	153(6)	46	1	283(7)
	L.A.	123	126	9	1	259
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	95(42)	106(5)	12(4)	6	219(51)
	L.A.	39	39	3	-	81
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	69(2)	80(3)	15	8	172(5)
	L.A.	91	105	9	-	205
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	24(3)	14(7)	-	-	38(10)
	L.A.	4	3	-	-	7
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	29(1)	41(7)	12	3	85(8)
	L.A.	77	84	4	-	165
Total in Area		643(49)	751(28)	110(4)	19	1514(81)
Total in County		3130(146)	3642(90)	450(5)	59	7281(241)
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	-	2	-	1	3
	L.A.	1	1	2	23	27
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	-	1	1	1	3
	L.A.	-	-	1	27	28
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	2	1	-	15	18
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	27	27
Total in Area		3	5	4	92	107
Total in County		9	17	34	424	484

PRIMARY INJECTIONS: (Cont.)		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
<u>DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	—	—
	L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	—	—
	L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	—	—
	L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	—	—
	L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	—	—
	L.A.	—	—	—	—	—
Total in Area		—	—	—	—	—
Total in County		3	23	3	3	32
<u>BOOSTER INJECTIONS:</u>						TABLE 20.
<u>DIPHTHERIA:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	5	5
	L.A.	—	—	—	79	79
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	—	1	1	5	7
	L.A.	—	—	3	126	129
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	—	—	1	4	5
	L.A.	—	—	—	201	201
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	—	—	3	16	19
	L.A.	—	—	—	40	40
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	—	—	—	1	1
	L.A.	—	—	—	195	195
Total in Area		—	1	8	672	681
Total in County		—	3	34	4262	4299
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	—	16	55	26	97
	L.A.	—	42	119	1	162
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	1	30(2)	52	2	85(2)
	L.A.	—	8	35	4	47
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	—	30(1)	52	20(1)	102(2)
	L.A.	—	70	136	4	210
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	—	4	19(1)	2(2)	25(3)
	L.A.	—	2	3	—	5
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	—	12(1)	22	4	38(1)
	L.A.	—	42	86	—	128
Total in Area		1	256(4)	579(1)	63(3)	899(8)
Total in County		4	1341(5)	2008(3)	410(3)	4763(11)

TABLE 20:
(Continued)

BOOSTER INJECTIONS: (Cont.)		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	-	-	1	4	5
	L.A.	-	2	25	247	274
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	-	2	1	4	7
	L.A.	-	-	10	51	61
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	5	94	99
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	31	31
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	1	75	76
Total in Area		-	4	43	506	553
Total in County		-	18	324	2115	2457
<u>DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS:</u>						
<u>Thornbury</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Dursley</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nailsworth</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	1	1
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	G.P.	-	-	-	-	-
	L.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Total in Area		-	-	-	1	1
Total in County		-	-	1	8	9

(Figures in brackets in Tables 19 and 20 are for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio, and are included in main totals.)

7. TUBERCULOSIS:

(a) The state of the Registers is given in Table 21 from which it will be seen that there has been a further steady decline in the incidence of Tuberculosis. Table 22 shows that of all new cases 33% were over 45 years, and of male cases 40% were over 45 years of age. It is, therefore, most important for all middle aged and elderly people to have regular Chest X-rays, and particularly so in the presence of any persistent cough.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis now forms a very small part of the problem and with the eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis may well decrease still further.

As a cause of death tuberculosis is now relatively insignificant.

There are a few cases where the organism is drug resistant. These are, of course, a particular worry and every effort is made to prevent the transfer of organisms from such cases to other people. Only one such case has come to my notice this year.

TABLE 21.

	Central Div.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
On Register at 31/12/62.						
Pulmonary	464)	162)	58)	121)	13)	110)
Non-Pulmonary	148) 612	51) 213	21) 79	48) 169	2) 15	126) 136
New Cases						
Pulmonary	31)	11)	3)	7)	-	10)
Non-Pulmonary	1) 32	-) 11	-) 3	-) 7	-	1) 11
Transfers - In						
Pulmonary	29)	10)	4)	7)	2)	6)
Non-Pulmonary	2) 31	-) 10	1) 5	-) 7	-) 2	1) 7
Total Removals						
Pulmonary	75)	37)	9)	4)	8)	17)
Non-Pulmonary	17) 92	1) 38	2) 11	10) 14	-) 8	4) 21
On Register at 31/12/63						
Pulmonary	450)	146)	56)	131)	7)	110)
Non-Pulmonary	133) 583	50) 196	20) 76	38) 169	2) 9	23) 133

TABLE 22

New Notifications and Transfers-In

(i) PULMONARY:

		Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
0 - 14 years	M F	2) -) 2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
15 - 24 years	M F	5) 8) 13	1 2	1 3	3 1	- -	- 2
25 - 44 years	M F	15) 9) 24	4 2	2 1	5 1	2 -	2 5
45 - 64 years	M F	14) 5) 19	7 3	- -	3 1	- -	4 1
65 years and over	M F	1) 1) 2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
Total	M F	37) 23) 60	14) 7) 21	3) 4) 7	11) 3) 14	2) -) 2	7) 9) 16

(ii) NON-PULMONARY:

0 - 14 years	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 - 24 years	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 - 44 years	M F	2) 1) 3	- -	- 1	- -	- -	2 -
45 - 64 years	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 years and over	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	M F	2) 1) 3	- -	- 1	- -	- -	2 -

TABLE 23:

New Cases excluding Transfers-In:

	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Pulmonary	31	11	3	7	-	10
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	32	11	3	7	-	11

TABLE 24:

Deaths from Tuberculosis:

	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Pulmonary	3	3	-	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-	-

(b) B.C.G. PROGRAMME:

No. Invited	No. of Acceptances	Positive	Negative	Given B.C.G.	Strong Positives
1614	1358	218	980	959	27

The percentage of "positive children" equals 16.05%

(c) MASS RADIOGRAPHY:

During the year many visits were paid to the various factories in the Area as well as to sites in the larger towns, by the Mass Radiography Unit.

7,863 people were X-rayed; 4,661 were males and 3,202 were females.

There were 23 people with significant findings, and a further 3 were the subject of further investigations. The number of Active Tuberculous cases found was 4, and 2 cases of Inactive Tuberculosis were also found.

(d) SPECIAL INCIDENT:

In October a pupil attending the Stonehouse Training Centre was found to have active open Tuberculosis and was admitted to Hospital.

All the pupils and staff were at once HEAF tested and the appropriate sections X-rayed, but no further case of Tuberculosis was discovered. Further HEAF tests and X-rays will be undertaken next year, but it would appear that there has not been any serious spread of Tuberculosis.

Thanks to the valuable help of the Training Centre Staff, the Mental Welfare Officers, and Chest Clinic Staff the many difficult problems encountered with the investigation were successfully overcome.

(d) T.B. AFTER-CARE COMMITTEES:

Active voluntary Committees exist in the Stroud Area, Dursley and Thornbury Districts, while in the extreme South a few cases receive help from the Filton After-Care Committee. These Committees have now extended their work to chest cases as well and soon also to the heart cases.

These Committees perform an invaluable service in helping the sick in ways that the statutory services are unable to do and they have the satisfaction of actually applying the money they have tirelessly raised to the relief of suffering in the district. Extra nourishment and comfort in the homes has been given and recently every attention has been given to sending suitable patients - sometimes with their families - away for convalescent holidays.

8. FOOD POISONING:

Only three cases of Food Poisoning have been notified this year, all in the Thornbury Area. They were all isolated incidents and did not require any special investigation.

Thornbury Rural District:

	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Organisms</u>
Notified Food Poisoning:	3	3 Salmonella Typhimurium.

9. HEALTH EDUCATION:

From being regarded as a mere sideline of the Health Visitors' job with perhaps an occasional talk from other members of the Health team, Health Education has now come to be regarded as one of the most important of the functions of a Health Department. When these functions are divided into those that stem from supervising existing services and those that seek to extend and improve the Health Services, then it is seen that in the main it is largely through Health Education alone that any progress can be made. The statutory services of water, sanitation and general hygiene have in large measure been established but in the spheres of Mental Health, Personal Relationships, Food Handling, and the whole quality of living, there is still much to be done.

Health in its widest sense embraces physical and mental well being together with social integration.

Public Health is raising its sights and is no longer satisfied with the prevention of physical disease, but is seeking the picture of the completely healthy individual with the concepts given above. Such health can

only be promoted by persuading people to adopt healthy habits and socially desirable ways of living which is the basis for Health Education.

During the year the Health Departments have all done a lot of informal health education on every possible occasion and whenever contact is made with the public. Food Hygiene has received particular attention in this way.

Formal talks on Food Handling and Public Health generally have also been given by the following Officers:

Mr. F. Rummens, Thornbury Rural District.
Mr. C. G. Howell, Stroud Rural District.
Mr. A. Watmore, Thornbury Rural District.

The dangers of smoking and lung cancer have been repeatedly drawn to peoples' notice in Schools and Youth Clubs and other organisations. The Health Visitors gave some 30 talks to schools with a film during the year and this programme is being extended next year. The Girls' Approved School was also visited in this connection. Lung cancer deaths in the Division numbered 43 this year; one more than last year.

Personal Relationships and the art of living have received attention also in Young Wives' Groups and Youth Clubs, and there have also been talks on Home Accidents.

Topics for the future include the above and also Cancer, its prevention and early detection, improving mens' life expectation, Food handling and litter.

Other topics may present themselves but it is important that a clear attainable goal is defined for our Health Education before a topic becomes really suitable for Health Education. This is the difficulty at present with the cardio vascular diseases, although these cases are 50% of all deaths in the Division, preventive measures are still difficult to define clearly.

I should welcome a greater call upon the Departments for speakers on all health topics and we hope to extend our work next year. In conclusion I attach a report from a Health Visitor at Patchway who during the year was attached to one particular General Practice. Although this covers mostly the County Services this is a matter of great interest and I, therefore, give her report here. The experiment has proved a great success in co-operation between the Statutory Services under Parts III and IV of the National Health Service Act, but, of course, owes much to the co-operation of the persons involved.

Health Visitor's Report: Attachment to a Group Practice.

From the 15th July, 1963, I was allocated to a Medical Practice for a trial period of three months.

At 11 a.m. each day I report to the Surgery where problems are discussed over a cup of tea. The cases that are handed over to me deal with the following:

- (a) Health Education in the home.
- (b) Feeding problems.
- (c) Orthopaedic.
- (d) Speech)
- (e) Eyes) Defects

After visiting, I get in touch with the various Welfare Departments and ask them to deal with the case, and send us a report.

School Children: Most common among these are Eneuresis, and Behaviour problems. Children in Moral danger, I pass over to the Children's Officer.

The Elderly:

- (a) Assisting them to obtain Home Help.
- (b) Accommodation in Welfare Homes.
- (c) Recuperative Holidays.
- (d) Domiciliary Chiropody.
- (e) Occupation Therapy.

To me the most encouraging part of this Scheme is the liaison between the families I visit, the doctors, and myself.

The General Practitioner has now realised that there are services available to the patient which can be obtained through the help of the Health Visitor.

During the first three months I have been known as the doctor's assistant, and my reception to the homes has been much better. This, I believe, has helped the Medical Practitioner to understand the work of a Health Visitor, and has brought about a closer co-operation between other social workers.

10. PROBLEM FAMILIES:

A small number of families in all the Districts cause concern to the Health and Housing Departments by their poor standard of living and, in some cases, lack of child care. Rent arrears are almost a pathogenic sign of these families whether there is actual money shortage or not as the underlying problem is inability to budget or plan ahead that is the fault.

The Public Health and Housing Departments have co-operated closely and to ensure that District, County and Voluntary services are deployed to the best advantage two informal Committees of all the workers involved have met at Stroud and Thornbury respectively to consider these families and concert our actions.

Some 12 meetings in all have been held and a total of about 40 families have been reviewed. I think these peripheral meetings are worthwhile not only to devise ways of dealing with families but to give support to the Welfare Workers most particularly concerned in these homes.

11. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951:

(a) Section 47 as amended by 1951 Act (Removal or aged or infirm persons)

During the year two elderly women were removed under this Section in the Dursley District. In both cases they derived unquestionable benefit from admission to Hospital.

(b) Section 50. (Burial of Persons found dead)

Only one such burial had to be undertaken in the Stroud Urban District. The cost of burial has been recovered and it is hoped to recover the burial fees.

(c) Care of the Physically Handicapped:

Voluntary Committees continue to supplement the Statutory Services for the Physically Handicapped with holidays, outings, assistance in the home and voluntary visits. The County Occupational Therapists visit people in their homes and run handicraft classes at Stroud, while the Red Cross run a class at Dursley. Patients in the South have the opportunity of attending classes at Filton and Soundwell.

(d) Old Peoples' Welfare:

Apart from the Statutory Services and Committees administered by the County, there are Old Peoples' Voluntary Committees supplementing these services in the District with voluntary visiting, holidays, and care for any special need.

In Patchway Dr. Burke was instrumental in instituting a youth service for old people which sought to link up young peoples' desire to serve the community with old peoples' need for occasional assistance. Similar links, although on an informal basis, have also occurred in Dursley, to the advantage of both old and young.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

I come now to the features concerning the Environmental Health of the District and the work that is in the main carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. I would like to express my appreciation of their awareness and interest in all health matters and willingness to undertake any investigation or new project suggested.

Under the various sections I have annotated any aspect of the work of particular interest.

I give next the Chief Public Health Inspectors' special Reports on the individual Districts.

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I once again submit an Annual Report on the work carried out by the Department, and again it is possible to report satisfactory progress.

The developments, which in previous years I have made reference to, are continuing and are having their effect on the development of the District as a whole.

The Council House Building Programme position has been substantially improved in consequence of the negotiated Contract with Messrs. John Laing for 267 Easiform Houses at Thornbury. Considerable private enterprise development is taking place throughout the District and in both these aspects of housing there has been a noticeable increase, or perhaps it would be more appropriate to refer to it as a "steep rise" in building costs.

Steady progress is continuing to be made in the provision of mains drainage in the various villages.

As I forecasted in last year's report, our capital works programme is now in excess of the half million pound mark and it appears likely to continue to do so. In consequence of this I have found it to be of considerable benefit to have the services of two extremely capable, conscientious and loyal Officers in the persons of Mr. F. Rummens (as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor) and Mr. W. D. Hartles (as Deputy Engineer and Surveyor). The same spirit prevails throughout the whole of the Department and I consider this to be an asset not only to myself but also to the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. HUNTINGTON,

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief
Public Health Inspector.

Stokefield House,
Thornbury,
Bristol.

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my third Annual Report.

From a Public Health standpoint it was encouraging to see the progress made during the year with the Cambridge, Slimbridge and Kingswood Sewage Schemes. These are Schemes which seemed to have been talked about for a long time and which some of the public thought would never come. It is hoped that drainage connections will be made to these sewers as promptly as possible to obviate the continuance of existing nuisances. When the Council were considering their three-year Capital Programme, six Areas which would benefit by sewer extensions were mentioned, and it is interesting to note that two of these were in the Dursley and Cam Parishes; areas which one normally considers as already being served by sewers.

I am pleased to say that we have not experienced serious labour difficulties during the past year with Refuse Collection and Disposal Personnel. Credit is due to these men who do an unpleasant and hard task well, for the smooth manner in which the schedules are adhered to.

No Clearance Areas were dealt with during the year but many individual unfit houses were dealt with. In addition to formal action under the Housing Act, 1957, informal action under the Public Health Act, 1936, was taken and it is evident that this action reminds owners of their responsibilities and keeps them on their toes; so much so that quite often applications for Improvement Grants are received following the service of these Notices.

The most recent piece of legislation which will increase the work of the Public Health Department is the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This is the implementation of the Gowers Report which seems to have been so long delayed and we therefore welcome it.

During the year, Mr. J.P.Smith, the Additional Public Health Inspector, left us to take up an appointment at Woking and after a long delay he was succeeded by Mr. G. Ashford. My Deputy, Mr. C.W.R.Fisher, was ill for many weeks during the year, but I am pleased to say he has now fully recovered.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support, and my colleagues at the Public Analyst's Department, Public Health Laboratories, and other Departments of these Offices for their co-operation. I also thank my own staff for their loyalty and hard work.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Tenth Annual Report on the work carried out by the various sections of the Department.

It is satisfying to report further progress in sewerage the district. The Middle Chalford Scheme serving some 150 properties started in May and was virtually completed by the end of the year. Smaller schemes at Brimscombe were also commenced. The one at Brimscombe Hill will eliminate a potential Health hazard where sewage has been flowing direct to the river. Continuity is important and I am glad that the next scheme to be carried through, Brimscombe, Burleigh, Swellshill and Bownham, has been decided upon and should start in 1964. Preliminary consideration has also been given to the re-laying of the overloaded Nailsworth Valley sewer and it is intended that this should follow the Brimscombe scheme.

62 unfit houses were dealt with under our programme, bringing the total to date to 744. 113 of these have been modernized and made fit for habitation. 126 Improvement Grants were authorized, a worthwhile increase over 1962 when the figure was 88. The progress in this field over the past eight years has been good but there are still at least 1,000 properties in the district capable of and requiring modernization.

Building activity has continued at a high level. 172 new houses were completed and there were 321 under construction at the end of the year. Almost 1,000 building plans were deposited during the year, just about double the figure recorded only ten years ago.

Much quiet but unspectacular work has been done in connection with food hygiene, licensing of caravans and factory inspections.

In 1964, the important Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act will come into operation. Very considerable work in inspecting and registering premises under the Act will be involved.

I am grateful to all members of the staff of the Department for their loyalty and conscientious work throughout the year. I also record my appreciation for the co-operation and help given by the heads and staffs of other Departments.

Finally, I thank the Chairman and all Members of the Council for their constant interest and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Engineer, Surveyor and Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
John Street,
Stroud.

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This was a year of steady progress in most branches of Public Health work, with some progress in the fundamental requirements of pure water supply and drainage of houses. A reasonable number of unfit houses were dealt with, but the number repaired and improved was disappointing. An up-to-date survey of private houses would greatly assist us in dealing with unfit houses and encouraging the improvement of houses.

The great landmark on the food front of Public Health was the coming into force of the long awaited Meat Inspection Regulations. As is shown in the more detailed text of the report their introduction was not without problems.

For the first time since I have been with this Authority we have had no changes of staff during the year, although Mr. J.M.V.Smith left at the end of the year. A settled staff makes for good team work, which we had this year. In particular, I should like to congratulate Mr. James and Mr. Smith in the way they evolved and worked a new system of meat inspection to comply with the Regulations. They, with the assistance of the bacon factory staff, have made it possible, so far, for this arduous and onerous work task to be fulfilled with only two Meat Inspectors on the line. Here I must thank our colleagues with Stroud U.D.C., especially Mr. V.G.Cater, for assisting us with meat inspection during holidays, etc.

In conclusion, I must thank all Council Members, and all the Staff for the support and assistance given me during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Nailsworth.

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my thirteenth Annual Report to the Council, that for the year 1963.

All aspects of the work of the Department received due attention and I feel that environmental health standards in the district were maintained at a satisfactory level.

The Council's policy of allocating a high proportion of houses for slum clearance needs has allowed excellent progress to be made in this field and, by the end of the year, 84.78% of the total programme had been completed, including 204 houses demolished. The wheels of Slum Clearance grind slowly and it is difficult to prevent some areas assuming a derelict appearance. However it is hoped that further small blocks and terraces will be demolished in 1964, with a consequent "tidying up" of the district.

A significant factor in present day housing is the trend towards owner-occupation and this shows itself in better internal conditions and improved outward appearances.

The problem of multiple occupation of houses is not acute in Stroud but a constant vigil has to be maintained in order to ensure reasonable conditions in such dwellings.

So far as meat inspection was concerned, the year saw the coming into force of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, whereby local authorities were empowered to charge for the service. This will make a considerable difference to the Council, as the Government grant system, which obtained previously, was quite unrealistic. A feature of the actual post mortem examinations was the complete absence of tuberculosis in cow carcasses. When one considers that from 1955 to 1959, the average percentage of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis was 25.56, the remarkable success of the tuberculosis eradication scheme can be seen.

Food hygiene, in all types of premises, was given close attention. It is still the case that if good standards are to be maintained, the maximum co-operation of managements and the public is essential.

The loyal and conscientious work of all Members of the Staff is acknowledged whilst I would also thank Councillor Mrs. P.E. Parker, Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY.

Tower Hill House,
Stroud.

Chief Public Health Inspector

13. HOUSING:

I present first some tables giving a general picture of the progress of Slum Clearance, use of Housing Grants, and the state of the waiting lists for houses, and then following this information contributions by the Housing Departments regarding the matters concerning the individual districts.

I would like to draw particular attention to the completed Old Peoples' Unit at Nailsworth constructed by Reema. It is associated with a Community Centre from which Meals on Wheels are also provided. Similar units exist at Stroud and Dursley, and are being planned at Thornbury.

(a) Slum Clearance:

The progress made in this matter is shown in Table 26 wherein it is clearly seen that all five Authorities are approaching the end of their 1956 programme, although Nailsworth still has some 37% of this programme outstanding. There are, however, peculiar difficulties in Nailsworth in that many of the houses are built in inaccessible places so that demolition is costly and re-development difficult, and partly if re-development does not take place in these areas the character of the town will change.

(b) Housing Grants:

Improvement Grants have been used by all Authorities to help private individuals but so far it is only owner occupiers who have availed themselves of these Grants. In many cases owners are unable to avail themselves of Grants because they have not sufficient money to finance their share of the improvements.

TABLE 26.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Discretionary</u>					
Total since start of Scheme	333	351	427	50	148
Total Value			£128,829	£7,802	
Number in 1963	37	33	49	3	15
Value of Grants in 1963					
(a) Provisional			£17,347	£1,626	
(b) Paid		£9,105		£1,913	
<u>Standard</u>					
Total since start of Scheme	183	175	267	18	90
Total Value			£23,307	£2,285	
Number in 1963	27	30	77	5	24
Value of Grants in 1963					
(a) Provisional			£11,040	£300	
(b) Paid		£5,415		£629	

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TABLE 26

Position as at 31st December, 1963.

	Central Division	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	1,987	809	234	450	120	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	706	-	175	320	8	203
(c) Total number of unfit houses	2,693	809	409	770	128	577
(d) Number of houses demolished	789	161	146	269	9	204
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders & those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	959	205	125	362	58	209
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	684	396	84	113	13	78
(g) Total number dealt with to date	2,296	694	289	744	80	489
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	85.2%	85.7%	70.7%	96%	62.5%	84.8%
<u>Improvement Grants.</u>						
(i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	1,309	333	351	427	50	148
(ii) Total number of improved properties by Standard Grants	733	183	175	267	18	90
<u>1963:</u>						
Discretionary Grants	137	37	33	49	3	15
Standard Grants	173	27	30	77	5	34
Total as % of inhabited properties	6.2%	5.1%	8.3%	7.4%	5.0%	4.0%

(c) Housing Waiting Lists:

TABLE 27.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Old People	125	79	44	25	96
General List	487	148	175	75	247
Total	612	227	219	100	343
No. waiting/1,000 population	20.4	12.6	8	25	19
No. waiting/100 inhabited properties	6	3.7	2.3	2.7	5.8

These Waiting Lists may not be strictly comparable but these figures do indicate the great pressure on the housing in the Thornbury District. The difference in the case of Nailsworth between the high figure of waiting list per unit of population and per unit accommodation reflects the under occupancy further shewn in the number of persons per inhabited property (2.8) and is due to the high number of elderly people living alone or in pairs.

More houses are still needed, however, throughout the District, and if possible cheaper houses are needed to let at lower rentals.

Housing Authorities still have a long way to go before we attain the goal of adequate houses for everyone. Housing is a social service and part of the civilising influence that rising standards in the community can bring to bear on the few who still function below the average level. We need to get beyond the stage of supply of houses when only the 'tidy families' who conform to the accepted standards of cleanliness, housekeeping, gardening or moral behaviour or length of residence in a District can readily obtain a house. Need should not be influenced by these factors and shortage of accommodation should be overcome so that selection from a long waiting list no longer occurs.

The very type of tenant who gets considered last is the one who often needs better accommodation most. These people who cannot keep house adequately, who are crowded into rooms with relatives where many children share one bedroom or even one bed, they above all need fresh accommodation and better amenities so that we may hope to raise their standards a little. However, we must not expect a dramatic improvement as soon as they are re-housed. To achieve improvement may take long and patient effort over more than one generation.

As I write this I can think of nearly a dozen families and householders where poor housing is debasing their living standard and introducing moral dangers but where re-housing is proving very difficult.

I think it is a pity that Housing and Welfare are dealt with by separate authorities and feel that wherever possible the responsibility for evicted and homeless families should be delegated to District Councils or groups of Districts, and I do not think the provision of a house for every

family unit can be regarded in quite the same light as a commercial landlord looks upon the business of letting houses.

Most people want to live in decent surroundings and will maintain their homes accordingly. The ones who do not keep up a standard do not in the vast majority of cases produce squalor with deliberate intent, but as a result of ignorance, mental subnormality, or psychopathic tendencies - they are suffering from one of the social diseases, which have become more obvious now that the living standard for the majority has been raised so far above this level.

With these thoughts in mind, I come to this year's building achievements by the Councils and the two questions - Are we building enough houses? - Are we building the right sort of houses?

(d) Building Programmes.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Private Building	450	120	99	9	86
Council Houses	96	12	73	-	-
Old Peoples' Dwellings	-	5	-	24	-

Details about the individual Districts follow:

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT:

1. Private Enterprise:

The volume of work of the Department which is taking place in the District is revealed by the fact that 3,187 visits were made in connection with new buildings and the enforcement of the Building Byelaws.

The following summary is indicative of the development which is taking place and of the increased work involved.

	1955	1958	1961	1962	1963
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws	306	533	752	727	867
New Dwellings erected	99	195	216	321	450

It will be seen there has been a substantial increase in development despite the unprecedented weather in the early part of the year when snow and ice precluded building for eight to ten weeks. Possibly the experiences of this weather have been a contributing factor in the more general provision of central heating installations, and a greater degree of attention paid to improved thermal insulation and internal plumbing layouts.

2. Council Housing:

Modernisation schemes for Council Houses are proceeding slowly but steadily. Schemes for 78 were in hand at the end of the year. Our present forward programming allows for the whole project to be carried though in five years.

No.	<u>Waiting List.</u>	Existing Council Houses.	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway	567	185
2.	Redwick & Northwick, Aust and Olveston.	144	52
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington, and Oldbury.	617	201
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cronhall, Ham and Stone, Hill, Rockhampton, and Alkington.	243	56
5.	Berkeley, Hinton, Hamfallow.	375	118
		<u>1936</u>	<u>612</u>

Council Building Programme for 1963.

Units for Slum Clearance provided during year	-	34
Units for General Need provided during year	-	62
Units for Aged persons provided during year	-	Nil.
		<u>96</u>

DURBLEY RURAL DISTRICT:

1. Slum Clearance:

No Representations were made during the year in connection with Slum Clearance Areas but reports were made on sixteen individual unfit houses as a result of which Notices of Time and Place were served.

Liaison takes place between the Public Health Department and the Housing Manager's Department to ensure that when a family is re-housed by the Council from an unfit property it does not become re-occupied in an unfit condition.

2. Improvement Grants:

Mr. H. J. Dimery, Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following information on Improvement Grants:

(a) <u>Discretionary:</u>	Number of applications	33
	Number of approvals	33
	Value of work involved	£21,635
	Value of Grants made	£9,105
(b) <u>Standard:</u>	Number involved	30
	Value of Grants	£5,415

(c) Progress with regard to Circular 42/62 issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government:

Two groups of dwellings have been visited in connection with the recommendations of the above Circular:

- (i) 14 houses, Gloucester Row, Wotton-Under-Edge.
- (ii) 6 houses, Troytown, High Street, Cam.

In the case of Gloucester Row, Wotton-Under-Edge, difficulties were encountered, owners and occupiers in receipt of Old Age Pensions were worried because of lack of financial means. Others were not anxious to be disturbed and were quite contented with existing conditions. Three owner/occupiers stated that it was their intention to apply for a Grant to improve their houses. The occupants of these properties were all aware of the existence of Improvement Grants, as two houses in the rank had already been improved by means of Grants.

The properties at Cam were placed in a proposed Clearance Area and they were visited with a view to ascertaining if they could be brought up to standard by means of Improvement Grants. Three tenanted houses were unsuitable for improving; the remaining three were owner/occupied but major works were necessary and would prove costly. The owners appeared willing, in principle, to improve their houses, but in two cases were obviously unable to provide the necessary finance.

3. Repair of existing houses:

Use is regularly made of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to get essential repairs carried out to houses which are not in such a condition that they should be dealt with under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act, 1957. During the year, 20 preliminary notices and two Abatement Notices were served.

4. Overcrowding:

No cases of Statutory Overcrowding have come to our notice during the year.

5. New Houses:

Built by private development	120
Built by Council	17
<hr/>	
Total number of Houses built in year	137.

Of the 17 new dwellings built by the Council, five were bungalows and were let to old people. These bungalows are situated at Coaley.

6. Houses let in Multiple Occupation:

There is one house in the Dursley Parish let in Multiple Occupation. Four units of accommodation exist in this house; conditions are not satisfactory and all four tenants are on the Council's Waiting List for accommodation. It is my intention to recommend that these units of accommodation be dealt with under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, and that the Council re-house the tenants.

7. Housing Management:

Mr. H.H.Ford, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied the following report on the work of his Department, for which I am grateful:

(i) Number and type of Council Dwellings completed in 1963.

12	Two Bedroom Flats at Kingshill, Dursley.	
4	One Bedroom Bungalows	} at Betworthy, Coaley,
1	Two Bedroom Bungalow	

Total 17 New Dwellings.

Re-lets: 48

65 Total Dwellings available.

(ii) Total Dwellings under Construction at end of the year:

5	Two Bedroom Bungalows at Woodfield, Cam.	
4	Two Bedroom Bungalows	} at Pitman Place, Wotton-Under-Edge.
5	One Bedroom Flats	
5	Two Bedroom Flats	
10	One Bedroom Bungalows	} at Barr's Lane, North Nibley.
4	Two Bedroom Houses	
18	Two Bedroom Flats	at Ranger's Estate, Dursley.
<u>51</u>	Dwellings under construction.	

(iii) Number of Families rehoused in 1963:

(a)	From Unfit Houses	14
(b)	From General Waiting List	
	Young Families	36
	Old People	5
		<u>41</u>
(c)	For other Reasons	
	Staff & Key Workers....	5
	Families evicted	5
		<u>10</u>

TOTAL: 65

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT:

1. Building of Council and Private Enterprise Houses:

At the end of 1963, there were 214 private houses and 107 Council houses under construction.

2. Plans deposited for approval under Planning and Public Health Act Provisions:

938 plans were deposited in 1963, representing a monthly average of 78 compared with a monthly average of 77 in 1962.

3. General Building Works:

During 1963 building works were completed on 356 premises. Of these, 56 involved new connections to the public sewers and in addition another 17 connections were dealt with directly by the Public Health Inspectors.

4. Housing:

Good progress was maintained in dealing with unfit houses during the year and the Council is in advance of the revised programme which was approved by the Ministry in 1960.

62 unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. 27 Closing Orders and 12 Demolition Orders were made and 17 Undertakings accepted. Six houses were purchased by the Council for demolition to enable the site to be sold for re-development.

Improvement Grants continued to have an important role in bringing properties up to modern standards. It is considered that much more use could be made of Grants and it is hoped the gratifying increase in the number of Grants authorized in 1963 will be at least maintained in the future. 49 Discretionary Grants and 77 Standard Grants were authorized, the total of 126 being substantially above the total of 88 in 1962.

A detailed "house-to-house" survey was made in two Parishes during the year to ascertain the percentage of houses requiring modernisation and to determine the principal obstacles to more rapid progress. The results of both parishes were very similar. It was found that 20% of the houses lacked one or more of the standard amenities. Approximately 73% were fully modernized. The balance of 7% are either subject to Orders under the Housing Act or incapable of being brought up to standard. There were over one thousand dwellings in each of the parishes surveyed, so in the two parishes alone over 400 houses are capable of improvement. Over the whole District it is clear that a great deal remains to be done before the housing position can be regarded as satisfactory. Of the houses not equipped with all the standard amenities about half were owner/occupied and half tenanted.

The two principal obstacles to more rapid progress were found to be, firstly, the very high proportion of elderly occupiers who were not very interested in modernization and secondly, lack of financial resources to meet the cost. The improvement from 8% to 12½% in the maximum return permitted to a landlord, which was introduced by the Housing Act, 1961, has not so far done much to stimulate improvements. The unwillingness or inability of owners to invest money in rented houses remains the principal obstacle to more rapid progress.

The following Table shows the number of visits to houses for various purposes during the year in addition to the survey visits referred to above -

Houses inspected	141
Re-inspections, following above.....	191
Visits re Discretionary Grants	78
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants ..	105
Visits re Standard Grants	89
Re-visits re Standard Grants	90

5. Grants:

Amount of Discretionary Grants paid to 1962	£111,492
" " " authorized in 1963	£17,347
" Standard Grants paid to 1962	£17,267
" " " authorized in 1963	£11,040

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

A. Statutory Action:

1. Clearance Areas: None were made.

2. Individual Unfit Houses: Eighteen dwellings were dealt with during the year. One Demolition Order and eight Closing Orders were made, whilst nine Undertakings were accepted by the Council. One house was demolished during the year, and two unfit houses were made fit by their owners enabling the Council to determine the Closing Orders.

3. Public Health Act procedure: No Statutory Action was taken during 1963.

4. Certificates of Disrepair: No applications were received during the year as permitted by the Rent Act, 1957.

5. Statutory Overcrowding: A census of Council owned dwellings revealed eight cases of Statutory Overcrowding. They have been entered in the Register and the Council are considering ways of overcoming them.

B. Informal Action:

Housing and Public Health Acts: Twentyeight houses were repaired and three unfit houses were made fit by informal action.

Houses in Multiple Occupation: Of the three known houses in multiple occupation repairs were done to one of them and advice given to the owner of another as to the size of families who could occupy it.

C. Improvement Grants:

1. Private Houses: Comparative statistics for this work are as follows:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Amount promised for Discretionary Grants.	£3,170	£2,332	£1,900	£1,626
Amount paid for Discretionary Grants.	£1,789	£1,597	£2,678	£1,813
Amount promised for Standard Grants.	£860	£1,085	£650	£300
Amount paid for Standard Grants	£465	£465	£571	£629

Total paid for Discretionary Grants to 31.12.63 £7,802

Total paid for Standard Grants to 31.12.63 £2,285

2. Council Houses: Schemes were being prepared by us during the year for submission to the Ministry for the improvement of 34 pre-war Council Houses, with the aid of Discretionary Grants.

D. Erection of Houses by Private Enterprise:

Only nine houses were completed during the year and nine houses were under construction at the 31st December, 1963. The sharp drop in figures from the previous year, when twentyfour houses were completed and a further thirteen houses were under construction, may be due in part to the appalling winter. However, the main reason appears to be the fact that a "plum" site for some 100 dwellings, which had received detailed planning and byelaw approval in 1959, had not been developed. This caused private builders not to proceed to erect fair quantities of houses in Nailsworth and made the Planning Authority restrict the number of approvals given in the town.

E. Council Housing:

1. Comparable table of Waiting List:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Applicants for transfer to other council houses.	11	12	12	7
Applicants for one-bedroom dwellings.	27	28	32	26
Applicants for two-bedroom dwellings.	19	19	11	14
Applicants for three-bedroom dwellings.	12	11	10	16
Applicants residing outside the District.	6	17	23	37
	<u>75</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>100</u>

2. Comparable table of Tenancies granted during the year:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Transfer of tenancies	2	2	4	13 †
New tenancies of existing Council Houses	10	10	8	12
Tenancies of new houses	0	14	6	25 ‡

† Six were transferred to new old folks dwellings at Ringfield Close.

‡ Includes service tenancy of Warden at Ringfield Close.

3. General:

The comprehensive "old folks" scheme at Ringfield Close was completed during the year. It comprises six one-bedroom bungalows, two two-bedroom bungalows, twelve one-bedroom flats, four two-bedroom flats, Warden's Bungalow and the Communal Centre. The Communal Centre was paid for by the Nailsworth Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, but remains the Council's property. It is open to all the old people in the District and has a large communal room, large kitchen for meals on wheels as well as snacks, garage for meals on wheels van, laundry and sanitary accommodation. The County Council largely furnished and equipped it. It appears to be an excellent public health way of looking after old people by providing them with suitable modern dwellings, and looking after their needs by the Warden, Public Health workers of various types and voluntary aides.

It is apparent that more houses are required for all classes of applicants as the Waiting List is still growing. Knowing the population trends it is obvious that old people will continually need to be catered for. Also there is a need for many more houses than shown on the Waiting List for occupants of unfit houses and key workers required for industry, but not yet housed in Nailsworth.

I have already reported that the Council are considering the repair and modernisation of thirty-four houses, which should assist with the maintenance of the 233 Council Houses by the direct labour staff of two.

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT.

A. Slum Clearance Programme:

Although it was not possible to reach the peak attained in 1962 a further 63 unfit houses have been dealt with individually. The majority of these were the subject of Closing or Demolition Orders, whilst in the remaining cases formal or voluntary undertakings were accepted. 15 properties were rendered fit during the year. A further 37 dwellings, including 17 pre-fabricated bungalows, were added to the Slum Clearance List.

The number of unfit houses remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year totalled 88. It is anticipated that the Council's latest group flat scheme for old persons will be completed early in 1964, when the figure should be further reduced.

B. Report on Housing by the Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. T.G.Askew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

(i)	Number of Council Houses erected 1963	Nil
(ii)	" " Flats erected 1963	Nil
(iii)	" Private Enterprise Houses erected 1963.....	86
(iv)	" Council Houses under construction 31.12.63..	Nil
(v)	" " Flats under construction 31.12.63...	31
(vi)	" Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.63...	134

Improvement Grants.

(vii)	Total Number of Discretionary Grants authorized in 1963	15
(viii)	" " Houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	148
(ix)	" Number of Standard Grants authorised in 1963....	34
(x)	" Number improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme	90

C. Report on Housing by the Housing Manager, Mr.F.J.Pugh,A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.

At the end of the year the waiting list for Council accommodation was as follows:

Three-bedroomed accommodation	215
One-bedroomed accommodation (bungalows and flats).....	104

To make the best use of Council accommodation 54 transfers were carried out, some of which included transfers with tenants from other areas.

The third of the grouped dwellings schemes constructed by the Council, comprising 30 flats with communal facilities and warden's accommodation, is nearing completion and should be available for letting early in the next constitutional year.

The improvement scheme which is being undertaken in respect of 600 pre-war Council houses is also nearing completion, and the last of the schemes comprising 82 houses, has commenced. Discretionary Grants have also been obtained in respect of other Council properties where it is anticipated that structural alterations will be undertaken to improve the sanitary facilities.

D. Statutory Overcrowding:

Outstanding cases at 1.1.63	6
New cases reported to Council	
during the year	5
Number abated during the year	5
Number outstanding at 31.12.63.....	6

E. Houses let in Multiple Occupation:

The exact number of houses in the District which are in multiple occupation is not known. It is a substantial part of the nature of this problem that very rapid changes occur in relation to this type of accommodation, both with regard to the occupation of individual houses, and to the numbers of houses so occupied. A reasonably accurate estimate, however, would be that 40 houses in the District are multi-occupied by three or more families.

Those known to be relatively unsatisfactory, as well as a number of others, have been visited. In general, this class of accommodation is found not to be suitable for families with children; a comparatively low standard of amenity exists - chiefly due to the customary necessity for families to share certain basic facilities; and it is usual to find the means for escape in case of fire to be inadequate.

Where justified, the low standard of amenity is being corrected through action by this Department, and full co-operation exists with the Fire Authority in relation to matters falling in their province.

14. WATER SUPPLIES:

The quality of water supplied in the Districts has on the whole been satisfactory with the exception of the specific complaints dealt with under the individual sources of supply. Some of the private wells have been found to be unsatisfactory and every effort is being made to close such supplies or render them suitable for drinking purposes.

The quantity of water has been adequate during the year, but the Undertakings are all having to extend their treatment plant to keep pace with increasing demands. The Tewkesbury Works has been extended. Dursley's supplies have been augmented at Millend and the Bristol Supply had to bring in the Littleton supply during the summer to help meet the demand.

(a) Sources: The sources of water in the Area are as follows:

River Severn: (Cheltenham & Gloucester Joint Water Board)

Water up to a permitted 19 million gallons a day is abstracted from the River at Tewkesbury by the Cheltenham & Gloucester Joint Water Board. It is then purified by pre-chlorination, alumina sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration and receives final chlorination before being pumped to the Churchdown Reservoir. From here it gravitates on down 16" trunk mains. Supplies are bought in bulk by (i) the Stroud Water Board and used chiefly in the Stonehouse area, (ii) by Dursley Rural District Council and used only in the North and West of the District, and then the trunk mains continues to supply the North end of the Thornbury District. This water is moderately hard, consistently sterile and on testing at the Works and at the Churchdown Reservoir has always been a satisfactory supply.

The Chief Engineer to the Water Board reports as follows on the supply:

(1) (a) Quality of water - Satisfactory as taken into supply.

(b) Quantity of water available. Sufficient to meet demand, although at times during the year the limit of resources was reached.

Additional water available in 1964 from the Tewkesbury Works of the Cheltenham & Gloucester Joint Water Board.

(2) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination:

All the water supplied was from the Tewkesbury Works of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board where chemical and bacteriological examinations are made daily of the raw Severn water and at all stages during its passage through the treatment plant to the final water for distribution.

Fluoride content: (River Severn, taken prior to 1963) - 0.15 p.p.m.

(3) Plumbo-solvency: None.

(4) Contamination: None.

Periodic turbidity and deposition of manganese in distribution system under observation and controlled by flushing.

Cotswold Springs: (Stroud Water Board)

This supply is collected in the hills adjoining Stroud and gives a clear bright moderately hard water with consistently good reports. The Engineer and Manager of the Stroud Water Board, Mr. A.N.Peters, reports as follows:

"The average consumption per head per day in the area for the year 1963 was 41.2 gallons and 12,460,000 gallons were supplied by Meter for trade purposes. From the Gigg Mill Pumping Station 101,712,000 gallons were obtained during the year, The total number of properties supplied in the Nailsworth Urban area was 1,240 and there were 24 Meter supplies.

The outstanding feature of the year was the extremely cold weather during the first three months, Numerous service pipes were frozen up and during this period arrangements were made to deliver water by tankers to the properties affected. The Board also carried out the thawing of service pipes by electrical means and some fair amount of success was obtained.

The work of re-constructing the Minchinhampton Reservoir was completed during the year and this was brought into service in July. Covering this Reservoir will have a beneficial effect on the quality of the water supply, more especially during spells of hot weather.

During the year 24 samples of water, as supplied in the area, were examined and the Analyst's Reports on all samples were satisfactory.

Cotswold Springs:(Dursley Rural District Council)

This supply is extracted mainly from springs at Caswell, Wotton-Under-Edge, and Millend and gives a clear bright sterile water of moderate hardness.

Quantities supplied from each source:

Springs	(Millend.....	143,147,000 gallons
	(Caswell	118,207,400 gallons
	(Wotton-Under-Edge.....	41,981,000 gallons

To supplement the water needed for the District, water is bought in bulk from Gloucester Corporation (Severn Supply) and Bristol Water Board in quantities as follows:

Gloucester Corporation	91,972,700 gallons.
Bristol Water Board	28,591,000 gallons.

There have been no serious complaints regarding the Spring Water Supplies during the year apart from occasional turbidity following work on the reservoirs and mains.

Bristol Water Board:

This Undertaking supplies the bulk of the Thornbury Rural District and until the summer of 1963 the water came purely from the Alderley Source which is a deep spring water, hard and bright.

During the year work has been going on to complete the Waterworks at Littleton-on-Severn where water taken from the Sharpness and Gloucester Canal will be purified and put into use. This supply derives from the Severn in part but also from the small tributaries to the Severn, the Frome and Cam coming off the escarpment edge of the Cotswolds. It is essentially a surface water as distinct from the underground water from Alderley.

Owing to the great need for water in the area a small temporary filtration plant was brought into use during the summer capable of dealing with up to 2 million gallons a day, whereas the final works will be able to handle up to 12 million gallons a day.

I quote below the observations of the Chief Chemist to the Board on the two sources and follow this with analyses of the different waters derived from these sources which serve the Hornbury Rural District:

"Compared with the Alderley source the Littleton water being surface derived contains rather more organic matter than is present in the spring supply, but this amount is not excessive. Bacteriologically, there is very little difference between the water from the two sources.

When the permanent works are started up it is proposed to soften partially the water from the Sharpness Canal to a figure of approximately 200 parts per million. There is no reason, however, for expecting that this water would be any more aggressive to the lining of pipes than the water formerly used from Alderley."

	Alderley Supply		Bristol General Supply		Littleton Supply	
	Untreated Water.	Treated Water.	Untreated Water.	Treated Water.	Untreated Water at Purton	Treated Water
<u>Bacteriological Analyses.</u>						
No. of samples	22	22	51	10	50	9
Colonies per ml. on Agar						
3 days at 20°C.	21	3.4	763	5.9	67853	15
2 days at 37°C.	11	4.8	59	7.0	986	8
Most probable no. of B.Coli per 100 mls.	0.5	Nil	84	Nil	6942	Nil
Typical Presumptive	0.68	Nil	132	Nil	11785	Nil
<u>Chemical Analyses.</u> (Results in parts per million)						
No. of samples		6		11		12
Total solids		434		277		386
Chlorides as Cl.		21.5		15.5		32.3
Nitrates as N.		1.99		1.22		2.19
Nitrites as N.		Nil		0.005		0.005
Saline Ammonia		Nil		0.112		0.133
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.011		0.041		0.100
Permanganate Oxygen		0.09		0.43		0.84
Total Hardness		353		234		272
Permanent Hardness		65		55		86
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃		300		197		201
pH		7.25		7.7		7.5

* In addition, daily tests for B.Coli were made while the plant was running when it was present once in 65 samples.

The figures are averages for the year.

(b) Mains laying in the District and extensions of Services:

(1) Thornbury Rural District:

- (i) Number of new connections made during 1963 was 432. (Bristol Supply)
(ii) Length of mains laid was 9,956 yards in the Bristol supply area, and is as follows:

Parish	3" Yards	4" Yards	6" Yards	8" Yards	Total Yards
Almondsbury	611	-	-	-	611
Alveston	62	249	-	595	906
Aust	65	-	-	-	65
Olveston	136	268	733	-	1137
Patchway	673	512	-	-	1185
Rangeworthy	71	500	-	-	571
Redwick & Northwick	388	-	1802	-	2190
Thornbury	1665	859	767	-	3291
	3671	2388	3302	595	9956

New Connections during the year together with totals and also sewer information is given in the table below:

Parish	Water Connections		Properties at 31-12-63	Connected to Sewers	W.C.	Cesspit
	Total	New 1963				
Alkington	209	22	217	30	99	78
Almondsbury	1026	42	1045	118	661	510
Alveston	666	72	676	568	630	62
Aust	116	1	136	-	77	80
Berkeley	463	13	483	458	463	6
Charfield	252	41	300	129	139	20
Cromhall	172	4	230	86	142	80
Falfield	119	2	155	30	102	58
Ham & Stone	157	8	191	22	94	80
Hamfallow	311	25	321	116	199	80
Hill	31	2	41	-	15	20
Hinton	444	6	480	372	404	42
Oldbury	116	2	175	-	43	51
Olveston	431	15	464	65	256	198
Patchway	2262	64	2266	2249	2262	17
Rangeworthy	94	1	113	12	78	66
Redwick & Northwick	709	29	777	430	633	223
Rockhampton	34	1	47	5	33	28
Thornbury	1559	341	1587	1437	1517	80
Tortworth	32	-	50	-	32	33
Tytherington	177	1	185	32	105	81
Totals:	9380 (94.5%)	692	9939	6159 (61.9%)	7984 (80.3%)	1893 (19.0%)

(2) Dursley Rural District:

Mr. H.J.Dimery, Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following report regarding extensions to supplies in the District:

New mains laid during the year in connection with developments of Housing Estates by private enterprise:

236 yards of 3" main at South Street, Uley.

220 yards of 4" main at Whiteway Estate, Dursley.

120 yards of 3" main at Cherry Orchard Estate, Wotton-Under Edge.

New mains laid during the year in connection with development of Council Housing Estates:

517 yards of 3" and 4" mains at The Pump Field, Tilsdown, Cam.

Number of houses connected during the year:

Parish	Houses, Flats	Meter	Total
Dursley	39	-	39
Cam	53	1	54
Stinchcombe	1	-	1
North Nibley	7	-	7
Wotton-Under-Edge	40	-	40
Kingswood	1	1	2
Uley	1	-	1
Nympsfield	-	-	-
Coaley	22	-	22
Slimbridge	2	1	3
	166	3	169

Estimated number of Dwellings and number of population supplied from piped mains supply

Parish	Total no. of Dwellings	Dwellings not supplied	Dwellings supplied	Total Population	Population supplied	Piped Supply		Stand Pipe	
						No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
Cam	1686	16	1670	5059	5011	1667	5002	3	9
Coaley	229	11	218	687	654	208	624	10	30
Dursley	1633	3	1630	4899	4890	1626	4878	4	2
Kingswood	298	4	294	894	882	294	882	-	-
North Nibley	241	32	209	723	627	209	627	-	-
Nympsfield	127	8	119	382	358	119	358	-	-
Owlpen	17	8	9	50	26	9	26	-	-
Slimbridge	296	9	287	888	861	287	861	-	-
Stinchcombe	156	17	139	468	417	135	405	4	12
Uley	391	9	382	1174	1147	380	1141	2	6
Wotton-U-Edge	1249	24	1225	3748	3676	1225	3676	-	-
Totals:	6323	141	6182	18972	18549	6159	18480	23	69

Summary: Of the 141 dwellings not supplied from the Council's mains, the majority derive their supply from private sources with a piped supply; and the remainder from private wells. The properties are generally situated in remote parts of the District.

	<u>Population.</u>	<u>No. of properties.</u>
Direct to house	18,480	6,159
Standpipe	69	23
	<u>18,549</u>	<u>6,182</u>

Average Daily Consumption:

Domestic 882,000 gallons.
 Metered 279,000 gallons

(3) Stroud District Water Board:

During the year mains were laid to supply several new housing estates. At Westend and Nupend, Stonehouse and Northfields and Woodchester new mains were laid to replace the old. An extension of the main was carried out to supply Nether Lypiatt and Clay Pits.

Properties supplied:

The properties now supplied by the Board is 16,325 and of this number approximately 100 draw water from Standpipes.

(4) Stroud Urban District:

(a) Work undertaken by the Department in connection with Water Supply.

Samples submitted for:

- (i) Bacteriological Examination 16
- (ii) Chemical Analysis..... 4

Some samples were taken from non-mains sources providing domestic supplies in various parts of the district. Two springs and a well were involved, and all were bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The absence of main sewerage in all cases implied risk to health.

Three properties served by the well, and two served by one of the springs, were provided with mains water during the year.

The provision of mains water to the part of the district in which the other spring is situated is impracticable. Consequently, steps are being taken to improve the quality and disposal of effluent from the septic tank drainage system of the property concerned. It is expected that this improvement will correct the unsatisfactory condition of the spring water supply.

All samples taken from Stratford Park Swimming Pool were found to be satisfactory.

(b) Stratford Park Swimming Pool.

Report by the Engineer and Surveyor.

Extensions to the Children's Pool, doubling its size, were completed in time for the 1963 season. Both pools were popular although the season was not outstanding for weather.

Samples remained satisfactory, the latest being:

Source	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Plate Count	
	Coliform bacilli	Eact. coli (type I)	24 hrs @ 37°C.	72 hrs @ 22°C.
<u>Large Pool:</u>				
Shallow End	0	0	1	24
Deep End	0	0	< 1	14
<u>Small Pool:</u>				
Shallow End	0	0	1	< 1
Deep End	0	0	2	< 1

(4) Nailsworth Urban District:

Work carried out on water supplies by the Public Health Inspectors:

Bacteriological examination of water samples gave the following results:

Type of Supply	Number of Samples taken		Satisfactory		Polluted	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Mains	6	3	6	3	-	-
Private piped supply	16	14	14	13	2	1
Wells	2	13	-	10	2	3
Springs	3	20	3	13	-	7
Roof Water Tanks	-	1	-	-	-	1

Five Statutory Notices were served on owners requiring them to provide a sufficient wholesome supply in pipes to their houses. At the end of the year three houses had been connected to the mains supply.

(5) Stroud Rural District:

A total of 57 samples of water from private springs and wells was taken throughout the area during the year. Efforts were made to secure the closure of two public springs in the village of South Woodchester as a result of consistently bad samples. Opposition was met, however, from the Parish Council despite the fact that mains water is available to all the dwellings in the village, and at the close of the year the problem is still outstanding and will have to be resolved in the early part of 1964.

Several requests were made to sample water for the growing of watercress but in every case the watercress beds were found to be polluted and the owners were

warned against selling any cress to the public. This growing of watercress is a problem which requires watching as quite a number of persons in the district have small watercourses running through their land and are tempted to make sales to the public without ensuring that the beds are free from pollution.

The usual number of mains water samples have been taken regularly throughout the year and all have proved suitable for a public supply.

(c) Particular Problems associated with Water Supplies:

Complaints regarding supplies from Tewkesbury:

Intermittently there have been complaints in the Stonehouse area of turbidity in the water from this source. This has always been relieved by flushing, and may at one time have been due to manganese as suggested by the following analysis on the 2nd October, 1953.

Report on water from Stonehouse mains

	<u>P.p.m.</u>		<u>P.p.m.</u>
Total Solids	1252	Chloride	15
Suspended Solids	954	Total Iron	50
Loss on Ignition	340	Total Manganese	62

Microscopic Examination: Vegetable and mineral matter.

This water was very turbid but bacteriologically sterile. Following this episode, however, no further trouble was reported in that area.

In the Slimbridge area, however, considerable trouble was experienced during the year. This has recurred since about 1959 always being worse in the summer months as reported in my last Annual Report. Despite flushing locally the turbidity and deposit in the water continued to occur, and a typical sample analysis is reported as follows:

Report on water from Slimbridge Area via polythene pipes: 25-9-63

Physical characters: Colourless, rust and vegetable matter in suspension. Slight charring and odour on igniting solids.

pH	7.8		
	<u>p.p.m.</u>		<u>p.p.m.</u>
Total solids	487	Free Ammonia	Nil
Loss of ignition	45	Albuminoid Ammonia	0.10
Mineral matter	442	Nitrate Nitrogen	4.95
Total hardness	228	Nitrite Nitrogen	Very slight trace
(a) permanent	106	Lead, copper & zinc	Nil
(b) temporary	122	Iron (Fe) Total	2.5
Chlorine (as Chloride)	104		

/Contd.

/Contd....

Microscopic examination: Vegetable and mineral matter, nematode worms.

Remarks: Rust, vegetable matter, mineral matter and nematode worms are undesirable features in a potable water.

Following further discussions between the Board's Officers and the Dursley Council's Officers a joint meeting was arranged at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in London, when the matter was discussed with the Ministry's Water Chemists. A joint investigation was agreed upon to ascertain where the pollution entered the water, as it was agreed that the water leaving Churchdown Reservoir appeared to be satisfactory.

This investigation was carried out in the autumn and consisted of joint sampling along the trunk main and at points progressively further down the side mains in the Slimbridge district. From these investigations it seems clear that though there has been some pick up of iron in the trunk main possibly more so in the past before it was enlarged in its proximal reaches, and the present heavy flow through it commenced following the opening of the Berkeley Power Station that at present the trouble in the Slimbridge Area arises from the pick up of iron and deposit in the Slimbridge area mains. A portion of this main was also examined and showed loose iron oxide emulsion.

The report has been prepared and is being submitted to the Ministry for their consideration. Possible action, apart from frequent flushing, would appear to entail scraping and re-lining or re-laying of these local mains.

Complaints regarding Bristol Supply:

Complaints regarding the Littleton supply were received in the Thornbury District. The water was occasionally turbid but more often had an unpleasant earthy odour and taste. Samples were always bacteriologically satisfactory. The taste and smell difficulties were due to the difficulties of dealing with the surface supply which changed in character from day to day but by introducing different filtration methods at Littleton considerable improvement was effected and it is hoped that next year when the Works are brought into use again that these complaints will be largely eliminated.

All the personnel engaged on the Waterworks were tested for enteric infection during the year.

(d) Fluoride Content of Supplies:

The Severn Water contains only .15 p.p.m. of fluoride and unfortunately none of the supplies contain an adequate level of fluoride to protect the teeth of the population.

15. SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The percentage of properties connected to main sewers excluding Council Houses on to adequate treatment plant, is as follows:

<u>Thornbury</u>	<u>Dursley</u>	<u>Stroud Rural</u>	<u>Nailsworth</u>	<u>Stroud Urban</u>
60%	85%	71.9%	83%	98%

It was in the Districts with the most properties still to be sewerred that greatest activity in this connection was encountered.

(a) Thornbury Rural District:

The following projects have been progressing during the year.

The sewerage scheme to serve the major portion of the Almondsbury Parish is making slow progress. Extensions to the Thornbury Sewers and Sewage Works to serve the increased population are nearing completion. The scheme to serve the parishes of Olveston and Tockington is making good progress. The outline scheme involving the stormwater sewerling of Severn Beach and the provision of foul water sewers at Redwick and New Passage is still the subject of consideration by the Council.

A revised scheme has been prepared for the sewerling of the village of Stone and is at present with the Ministry. A scheme for the sewerling of the village of Hallen is at present being finalised.

At the request of the Ministry of Transport a scheme is being designed to serve the Service Area of the Severn Bridge/Motorway at Aust.

In addition to these two latter schemes the following are programmed to be designed in the Office:

Tytherington, Cromhall, Gribbs Causeway, Easter Compton.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have prepared a scheme for a Treatment Works to deal with the present untreated discharge from the sewers serving Sharpness and Wanswell.

As the result of lack of adequate sewerage facilities foul ditches continue to exist in the following places:-

Alkington (Newport)	Ham and Stone
Almondsbury	Hinton (Purton)
Aust	Olveston
Berkeley	Thornbury
Halmore	

Sewers are urgently needed in the Hallen district, and it is hoped that the scheme for this village will soon be ready for implementation. Severn Beach is another area that urgently requires a full drainage scheme and this is linked with the Motorway development in the area and provision of a treatment works to replace the present ejector station.

Polluted ditches also occur in the more scattered areas but these will have to be treated generally by repairing the small private septic tanks and by preventing sullage water entering the ditches untreated. Such problems occur in the villages of Hill and Oldbury, for example.

Details of Parish property connections are given in the Table on Page 60 and a summary of the various disposal plants follows:

Parish	Situation	Sewage Plant (Type)	Properties served	Remarks
ALKINGTON	Newport	Sewage Plant	30	Council Estate
ALMONDSBURY	"Swan Inn (P.H.)	" "	5	Public House
	Marshwell Crescent	" "	27	Council Estate
	Hallen	" "	22	" "
	Easter Compton	" "	18	" "
	Woodlands	" "	1	Canavan Park
	Cribbs Causeway	" "	1	Public House
	Hortham Hospital	Sewage Works	{ 1	Mental Institution
	Woodhouse Down	" "	{ 42	Council Estate
	Gloucester Road	Sewage Plant	{ 1	Hospital
				New Scheme approved.
ALVESTON	Parish	Sewers	567	Sewered 1959
	"Silverhill"	Sewage Plant	1	Private School
BERKELEY	Parish	Sewage Works	458	Sewered 1956
CHARFIELD	Village	Sewage Pumping Plant	129	New scheme completed
CROMHALL	Townwell	Sewage Plant	86	Council Estate & Prison Officers' Estate
FALFIELD	"The Huntsman"	Sewage Plant	1	Public House.
	Sundays Hill	" "	14	Council Estate
	Eastwood Park	" "	15	Home Office School
HAMFALLOW	Wanswell	Sewers	116	Pumped to Sharpness
HAM & STONE	Stone	Sewage Plant	22	Council Estate
HINTON	Sharpness	Sewers	352	Sewered 1953
	Purton	Old Sewers	20	Filling Ditches
OLVESTON	Oldown	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
	Olveston & Tockington	Old Sewers	54	Discharges to Ditches (New scheme under construction)
PATCHWAY	Parish	Sewers	2249	Joint Sewerage Committee
RANGEWORTHY	Berrowsmead	Sewage Plant	12	Council Estate
ROCKHAMPTON	Church View	" "	5	" "
REDWICK & NORTHWICK	Severn Beach	Ejector Station	309	Sewered 1953. New Scheme proposed
	Vicarage Road & Council Estate	Sewage Plant	121	Council Estates & Private Estates
THORNBURY	Parish	Sewage Works	1437	Extensions in progress
TYTHERINGTON	Southlands	Sewage Plant	32	Council Estate inc. 4 private
		TOTAL	6159	

(b) Dursley Rural District:

(i) During the year the following Sewerage Schemes commenced:

Slimbridge and Cambridge.
North Nibley and Stinchcombe.

Conversions of E.Cs. to W.Cs. in Parishes where sewers have recently been laid.

Kingswood 6
Uley 2

(ii) Septic Tanks.

The following table shows the work which has been undertaken by the Council's Contractors in the emptying of septic tanks and similar work:

	<u>No. of emptyings.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Private Dwellings	168	479.	9.	3.
Tanks serving Council Houses	22	108.	18.	0.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is partly or completely recovered.	27	81.	16.	0.
Ditches	3	19.	7.	9
	<u>220</u>	<u>£689.</u>	<u>11.</u>	<u>0</u>

The ditches mentioned above are in the vicinity of Tumpy Green Lane, Slimbridge; Slimbridge Street, Cambridge; and Squaw's Lake, Kingswood.

The cost of hiring the Cesspool Emptier continued at the rate of 33/- per hour, and the overall cost for this work in 1963 was £13. more than in 1962.

For a few months in the year the Council's Contractors were able to dispose of the cesspool emptier contents from the Wotton-Under-Edge and Kingswood Parishes in a sewer manhole at Water Lane, Wotton-Under-Edge, where a good dilution was obtained. Disposal for the remaining Parishes was at the Dursley Disposal Works, Coaley Junction.

(iii) Three Year Capital Expenditure Programme:

When the above mentioned programme was considered at the end of the year, the following areas were put forward as those which would benefit from Sewer Extensions because of nuisances that arise from septic tanks and other drainage

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Woodend Lane Area, Cam. | 10 properties including one restaurant. |
| (b) Green Street, Cam. | 8 properties. |
| (c) Farfield, Drake Lane and Springhill Area, Cam. | Farfield - 8 properties providing 10 units; Drake Lane - 11 properties including County Council Hostel; and Springhill - 5 properties. |
| (d) Cam Peak Area, Cam. | 8 properties - 2 on Peak, 4 on side of Peak and 2 in roadway. |
| (e) Nibley Green Area. | 6 properties providing 9 units of accommodation. |
| (f) The Broadway, Dursley. | 7 properties. |

(iv) Flooding at Kingswood:

In November the flooding of three houses occurred at Kingswood as the result of an old system of drainage choking which was taking both sewage and surface water from highways as well as from houses. The Highway Authority were informed but declined any responsibility. Prompt action was required and a local builder was employed. The line of the old drainage system was unknown which made matters difficult and when opened up the system was found to be old stone drains and two 9" land drain pipes running parallel with each other. The system had silted up over the years and cost approximately £100. to put in order.

(c) Stroud Valley:

This Valley is served in the main by the Works at Stanley Downton where the extensions are nearing completion, when the Works will be adequate to serve the whole district and ultimately the small treatment works at Painswick and Minchinhampton will be abandoned.

Mr. Boothman, Works Manager at Stanley Downton has kindly supplied the following Report:

"The Stroud & District Joint Sewage Works deals with the domestic sewage and trade wastes from the Urban Districts of Stroud and Nailsworth and a greater part of the Rural Districts of Stroud together with the Parish of Eastington within the Gloucester Rural District.

A scheme of extensions prepared by the Consulting Engineers, W.H.Bateman & Partners of Batheaston, Bath, commenced at the end of March, 1962, and various sections of the new works has been brought into operation during 1963. The main Contractors for the extensions were Messrs. Kottler & Heron Ltd., of Northampton.

The Works are designed to treat the sewage from a population of 50,000 and deals with flows as follows:

Dry Weather Flow.

Domestic	1.5	mill.
Infiltration	1.0	"
Trade Wastes	0.5	"
	<u>3.0</u>	<u>mill/gall/day</u>

Complete Treatment in Storm Periods.

Three times domestic	1.5	x	3	=	4.5	mill.
Infiltration	1.0				1.0	"
Trade wastes	0.5				0.5	"
					<u>6.0</u>	<u>mill/gall/day</u>

Stormwater Treatment.

A storm tank capacity of 750,000 galls. is provided.

Brief description of works.

The sewage and stormwater gravitates to the works through a 36" dia. trunk sewer passing a measuring flume where flows up to 15 million gallons a day are recorded on a Lea-Recorder.

Detritus Tanks:

After rough screening the flow passes detritus tanks and fine screens in duplicate and the detritus is removed by a Hartleys Suction Dredger.

Separation of Stormwater:

The flow then enters a channel in which is situated a flow-regulator of the submerged orifice type together with a separating weir for stormwater. The regulator is set to automatically pass 6 mill/gall/day for complete treatment through the plant; all flow over 6 mill/gall/day pass over the separating weir and discharge through the horizontal flow storm tanks direct to the River Frome by gravity.

Sedimentation Tanks:

Two Radial flow tanks are provided for primary sedimentation and a special feature of these tanks is the provision of an electronic density detector with motor driven automatically operated sludge evacuation valves for de-sludging the tanks at regular intervals according to the sludge density.

Pump House, Biological filters, Humus tanks.

This section of the works is divided into two halves in order to operate the plant on 'Alternating Double Filtration' or 'Recirculation of final Effluent' or 'Straight Filtration.'

The pumping plant is automatically controlled and capable of dealing with 12 million gallons a day of tank effluent and 6 million gallons a day of re-circulation effluent.

The tank effluent is treated on 15 biological filters with a total capacity of 20,000 cubic yards of filter media.

The filter effluent passes through Humus Tanks which are of the Radial flow and Horizontal flow type; the final effluent discharges to the River Frome.

Sludge Disposal.

The whole of the sludge is collected at a central pumping station and then pumped to the heated sludge digestion tank. Sludge gas is collected and used for heating water in a gas fired heater through which sludge is recirculated by pumps to maintain a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The sludge is run from the heated tank into secondary tanks and then to the sludge drying beds, the under drainage from the beds being returned to the outfall sewer for treatment. During the past year, most of the dried sludge produced on the works has been returned to the land, some sold and delivered by our own lorry and the rest put on adjoining farm land in liquid form.

Final Effluent.

During the past year the purification from crude sewage to final effluent has been 87%. The quality of the final effluent has improved since the new Works has been brought into operation particularly as regards the suspended solids content but the Biological Oxygen Demand and Permanganate Value does not as yet satisfy River Board Standards.

Average results of Analysis of Final Effluent for 1963. (In parts per million)

	<u>Final Effluent</u>	<u>River Board Standard</u>
Suspended solids	25.0	30.0
Biological Oxygen Demand (5 days)	21.0	20.0
Permanganate Value	20.0	20.0
Nitrogen as nitrates	17.6	No standard
Nitrogen as nitrites	.9	"
Ammoniacal nitrogen	14.1	"
Albuminoid nitrogen	1.2	"

(d) Stroud Rural District:

Much still remains to be done in this District and all the unserved areas have a certain urgency as so often there exists the undesirable mixture of private water supplies and private sewage disposal. However, progress is being made to extend main sewerage as fast as possible and the Joint Committee has a list of schemes to be spread over the next few years in steady succession.

The scheme prepared for Middle Chalford commenced according to plan in the middle of 1963. The work has progressed according to schedule and is now nearing completion.

The small extension to serve ten properties at Blackness, Brimscombe, and an extension in the Brimscombe Hill area also commenced during the year. The work at Brimscombe is nearing completion, after which the Blackness scheme will follow.

As many of the new sewers in the Chalford Parish have not yet been taken over the total length of sewers in Chalford is the same figure as recorded last year, i.e. approximately 36,571 linear feet. Good progress has been made in connecting properties to the sewer.

The policy of the Council of ceasing to empty septic tanks and cesspools free where a public sewer is available has been worthwhile and has resulted in a number of properties being connected.

In 1945, the Council adopted a comprehensive scheme for sewerage the whole district with the exception of small isolated hamlets. The following have been completed:

Stonehouse (Park Estate)
Leonard Stanley
King's Stanley
Gelsley
Randwick, Ruscombe and Whiteshill
Bisley
Eastcombe
Chalford (major part)

Much remains to be done and the following parts of the district still require sewers:

BISLEY: Waterlane, Tunley, Oakridge and Oakridge Lynch:
CHALFORD: Bournes Green, France Lynch and Brownhill:
CRANHAM: Whole Parish:
HORSLEY: Whole Parish:
MINCHINHAMPTON: Box, Hyde, Besbury, Brimscombe and Burleigh:
MISERDEN: Whole Parish:
PAINSWICK: abandoning old sewage works - new sewer to Stroud. Slad, Vatch, Paradise and Cheltenham Road area: Sheepscombe, Longridge, The Park and Edge.
PITCHCOMBE: Whole Parish:
RODBOROUGH: Swellshill, Bagpath, Montserratt:
THRUPP: Quarhouse.

Instructions have been given for a scheme to be prepared for Brimscombe, Burleigh and Swellshill and it is hoped that work will commence in 1964.

Consideration has also been given to the overloaded Nailsworth Valley Sewer and discussions with the Nailsworth Urban and Stroud Urban Districts are being held.

Emptying of Septic Tanks:

The demand for the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools has been maintained fairly consistently throughout the year and the service continues to operate efficiently. Having regard to the arduous nature of the work and the difficult terrain the vehicle used has proved very reliable.

Adjoining districts still continue to make use of the service on a payment basis and this additional work keeps the vehicle and operator fully occupied.

The following tables have been compiled to indicate the work carried out in each parish and the routine emptying of various types of properties including private, council and trade premises:

Number of Cesspits and Septic Tanks emptied during the year in each Parish

Bisley	37	Painswick	119
Chalford	88	Fitchcombe	27
Cranham	25	Randwick	10
Horsley	54	Rodborough	45
King's Stanley	27	Stonehouse	13
Leonard Stanley	4	Thrupp	14
Minchinhampton	131	Whiteshill	15
Miserden	21	Woodchester	8
		Chargeable ones	29
		Total	667

Analysis of routine emptying of Cesspits and Septic Tanks.

Council Properties:

Oakridge	every 3 months
Camp	" " "
The Park, Painswick	" " "
Waterlane	" " "
Leonard Stanley	" " "
Stancombe	" " "
Cranham	" " "
Horsley (small sewerage works).....	every month

Schools:

Horsley	every 2 months
Edge	on request
Longfords	quarterly

Private Tanks:

Larks Lane	every 2 months
Over Butterow	" 3 "
Montserrat Caravan Site	" 3 "

Trade:

Erinoids	every month
Hoffmans	on request
Grit pits at Dudbridge	every 6 months
Grit pits at Woodchester	every 6 months
Grit pits at Painswick	every month
Strachan's Mill	by special request
Chamberlain's Mill	by special request

Hours spent by machine on various types of work.

Tanks on private properties (free).....	1409 hours	78%
Tanks on private properties (chargeable).	42 "	2½%
Other properties (Trade, etc.)(-do-)	83 "	4½%
Council properties.....	85 "	4½%
Schools	21 "	1%
Sewage works	40 "	2½%
Sewer blocks	123 "	7%
	<u>1803 hours</u>	

(e) Nailsworth Urban District:

(i) Sewage Disposal:

1. Sewage is conveyed via the trunk sewer to the Stroud and District Joint Sewage Works at Stanley Downton.
2. There are three proper private sewage treatment plants and a number of septic tanks in the district. Eleven of the septic tanks or cesspools were emptied at the occupier's expense by the Stroud Rural District Council purpose made vehicle at suitable points in the trunk sewer.

(ii) Maintenance of sewers:

All the Council's public sewers were maintained, without the general public being aware of it, by the direct labour staff.

The trunk sewer was maintained by the Stroud Rural District Council with Nailsworth Urban District Council contributing to the maintenance costs.

(iii) Connections to sewers:

Nine new dwellings and fourteen existing dwellings were connected to the sewers.

(iv) Additional length of sewer:

Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a 500 ft. length of 7" sewer was laid at Watledge to serve existing, new and future development. The Council, as required by statute, contributed the difference in cost for the larger pipe size and increased length of sewer.

(v) Unsewered areas in Nailsworth:

The Council instructed their Consulting Engineers to submit preliminary proposals for dealing with the unsewered areas at the same time that they are reporting on the possible future improvements of the Nailsworth Valley sewer.

(f) Stroud Urban District:

A short length of sewer was put in at Dadbridge to enable seven properties to be connected to the main system. The drainage of the Painswick Road area is, in view of the possibility of continuing the sewer up the Valley, being considered by the Joint Committee. A full survey of the existing system in the town centre has been commenced with re-development in mind.

16.

REFUSE.

Refuse Collection is a growing service in all Districts.

Provision of a weekly service in all areas is the ultimate goal in all Districts. One problem associated with the service is the finding of suitable tipping spaces although in this connection Dursley has been particularly fortunate in having Balse Farm in reserve.

The bulk of refuse is constantly increasing due to wider use of wrappers and plastic disposable cartons for food and goods. Less refuse is disposed of by private incinerators than formerly. A higher standard of collection is also demanded now and in the urban areas vehicles which disseminate dust are no longer well tolerated as collecting vehicles. The smooth running of the services as the Districts expand may call for increased staff and specialist controlling officers of the Foreman calibre to run the services.

Bulky refuse and litter throughout the area causes concern and it is probable that the districts will have to combine with each other, or with the County Council, to arrange for satisfactory disposal of things such as car bodies which at present litter ditches and waste ground especially near large cities. Such a course would need the provision of a special disposal centre and also vehicles suitable for picking up such bulky matter. All the Districts already pick up bulky household litter for a small charge.

Litter:

Beauty spots and roadsides are still defaced by litter although good co-operation exists between the County Council and District Councils in the provision and emptying of litter bins at such sites and beauty spots. It would appear, however, that the bins will need more frequent emptying.

Winter Conditions:

The unprecedented severe winter put a severe strain on the Refuse Collection Services in all the Districts, but everywhere the men responded well to the demands put upon them and satisfactory services were maintained throughout the winter. It is pleasing to record all the Councils' appreciation of their Staffs' splendid work under these conditions.

(a)

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT:

Refuse Collection:

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by a direct labour force. The service comprises:-

- 1 Foreman.
- 5 Driver/Loaders, 2 Spare Driver/Loaders.
- 8 Loaders.
- 2 Paper Baling Operators.
- 1 Bray Loader Driver.
- 1 Cesspit Emptier Driver.
- 1 Cesspit Emptier Mate.

The fleet consists:

- One - 18 cu. yd. Fore & Aft type rear loading Shelvoke & Drewry lorry.
- Three - 22 cu. yd. Fore & Aft type rear loading Shelvoke & Drewry lorries.
- One - 32 cu. yd. Fore & Aft type rear loading Shelvoke & Drewry lorry,
registered 1961.
- One - Bray Loader 430.
- One - 1100 gallon Shelvoke & Drewry Tanker lorry.

Disposal:

I must continue to express my concern of the lack of long term tipping facilities. At the present tipping facilities exist at:

- (i) Davidges Field, Pilning.
- (ii) Disused Clay Pits at Oldbury-on-Severn.
- (iii) Disused Clay Pits, Oakhunger, Berkeley.
- (iv) Agricultural land, The Knapp, Thornbury.
- (v) Temporary use of disposal facilities at Hambrook Brick Works in the ownership of Sodbury Rural District Council.

With the continued use of the mechanical shovel it has proved possible to maintain all our Tips satisfactorily. A newer and more powerful machine is indicated by the increasing volume of refuse disposal.

Due to the enterprise and initiative of the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and the energy and zeal of members of the Council we were able to obtain, on the 9th September, 1963, a first class depot at Sawmill Lane, Thornbury.

Salvage:

There was a continued drop from the sale of salvage. Contributing factors were the lower prices which were received, lack of demand from the Mills and the difficult labour situation. There are indications that these difficulties will eventually be resolved.

	1960			1961			1962			1963		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	1367	18	0	1114	15	11	696	3	7	468	15	5
Rags	155	16	4	70	6	5	23	10	2	23	10	5
Metals	140	15	4	52	9	10	59	7	6	-	-	-
	£1664	9	8	£1237	12	2	£779	1	3	£492	5	10

(b)

BURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT

No major alterations in the Refuse Collections Schedules took place during the year. The number of dwellings in the area has increased but, to date, we have been able to cope with the collections using the same number of vehicles and personnel. No acute labour difficulties arose to interfere with the smooth running of collection schedules.

The post of Chargehand has never been re-filled although another driver for the Bristol Duplex has been engaged. Some time in the future the Council will be faced with appointing a Foreman for Refuse Collection and Disposal; they will also have to be prepared to pay a good salary for the calibre of man required.

Refuse Disposal:

The use of our controlled Tip at Bassett Court Lane, North Nibley, continued until the end of July. Later in the year the sub-soil and top soil, which had been previously stockpiled, were levelled and graded over the area. Councillor Mr. J. S. Eley, the owner of the land, then cultivated the area which comprised some four acres and sowed it with rye grass and clover. The seeds took and the field looked well at the end of the year.

Early in the year we took possession of the gravel pit at Everside Lane, Cam, in order to carry out certain fencing and other preparatory works. Actual tipping operations commenced on the 1st August. Some water was encountered in the gravel pit at the end of the year and one tipping area became so sodden that we were obliged to leave it and tip in a drier area. We plan to fill this wet area with builders' rubble.

Prolonged discussions took place with the County Council with regard to the condition of Everside Lane itself, and the result of the discussions is that this Council will be responsible for making up and maintaining the Lane in a condition good enough for our heavy wagons and others using our Refuse Tip to travel along it.

Salvage:

During the year the following quantities of Salvage were collected and sold.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	11	5	1	0	57	5	3
Scrap Iron		11	3	0	3	13	9
Mixed Metals			3	11	1	7	6
Rags.		5	2	26	4	6	0
	12	6	2	9	£66	12	6

A Paper Baler is normally employed so that we have someone to call on when either of the refuse loaders are ill or on holiday. During the year the man employed on paper baling came on to refuse collection permanently to replace someone who left but for a long time were unable to find anyone interested in the job of paper baling. No paper was baled in this period, but a few tons were sold loose. The demand for mixed waste paper was poor and the prices we received during the year were £4. per ton loose and £6 per ton baled.

Dust Bin Hire Scheme

The number of bins issued for hire under the Council's scheme continued to increase and the following is a detail of the numbers concerned:

Initial issues during the year119

Replacements issued during the year.....135

Total on hire.....2,243

It will be seen that the number of bins replaced is higher than those issued for the first time. This is because many of the bins, which were issued six or seven years ago, have come to the end of their useful life.

As stated in my Report for 1962, the charge for the hire of a Dust Bin was reduced from 7/6d per year to 6/- per year from the 1st April, 1963, and it does appear that this reduction is encouraging more householders to take advantage of the scheme.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT

Collection:

All collection is carried out by direct labour, a weekly service being given, except in the Parish of Miserden, which is visited fortnightly.

Collection is still carried out on behalf of Nailsworth Urban District although notice was received during the year that Nailsworth would collect and dispose of their own refuse from 1st April, 1964. Due to difficulties in obtaining planning permission for a disposal tip this notice was later cancelled and the existing arrangements are to continue during 1964.

The vehicles used are Dennis, all rear loading, and mainly with compression rams. Their capacity ranges from 25 cubic yards to 6 cubic yards, the latter being a small specially made vehicle capable of negotiating the very narrow lanes found in most parishes.

The large house building programme has now resulted in all the collection rounds being overloaded and overtime is necessary to complete the work. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to recruit and retain the men necessary. The District, of course, has virtually no unemployment and more attractive jobs with better pay than we can offer are available.

Disposal:

The joint refuse tip serving Stroud Urban and Rural Districts and Nailsworth Urban District at Thrupp has been operated in accordance with Ministry recommendations.

400 to 500 cubic yards of refuse is tipped daily and some 40 tons of soil is needed every day to cover the refuse after levelling.

No nuisance has arisen from tipping operations, but, unfortunately, the tip is filling up a good deal quicker than was anticipated and it will be necessary to consider the next tip during 1964.

Salvage:

Details of weights collected and receipts from same are as follows:

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste paper	286	5	0	1737.	10.	0.
Non-ferrous metals	5	2	1	272.	0.	3.
Scrap Iron	28	18	3	119.	16.	0.
Baled Tins	41	11	2	277.	19.	8.
Rags	2	10	2	26.	15.	0.
Totals:	364	8	0	£2434.	0.	11.

(d)

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT:

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

Report by the Engineer and Surveyor:

Owing to the age of one of the collection vehicles, a new S. & D. "Pakamatic" has been ordered for 1964, and this should considerably reduce travelling time to the tip. The Thrupp joint tip is still in use but sites are now being sought within the Urban District.

Dustbin Maintenance Scheme:

No. of Notices served during the year	38
No. of Bins newly supplied	58
No. of Replacement Bins supplied	7
No. of approved bins provided by rated occupiers following informal notices	17

17. CLEAN AIR:

Recordings of Atmospheric Pollution are made; in Dursley Rural District at the Council Offices, and Stroud Urban District also at the Council Offices. These two sites operate a Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Recording Apparatus as part of the National Survey being undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. This, over a period of 5 years, will give very useful information on a nation wide basis. Additional information will later become available when the other part of the Survey has been running for a similar period, i.e. the investigation of the general level of atmospheric pollution in isolated rural districts and in small country towns away from industry.

The figures for the year at Stroud and Dursley are given in the Table on page 79, and for comparison the 1962 figures are also quoted.

They show a consistent pattern at the two sites with no very significant difference between them. There appears to be a slight increase of pollution over the 1962 figures. These figures are, however, tolerable at present and there is no indication of a high level of general pollution in these areas although localized and individual problems have arisen within the Districts. A considerable volume of pollution arises from domestic chimneys although this will gradually lessen as modern grates replace the old fashioned ones. Modern grates designed for smokeless fuel not only prevent atmospheric pollution but they are also more efficient, and are, therefore a sound investment.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Table 1. Microgrammes of SMOKE per Cubic Metre.

	Maximum Daily Reading						Minimum Daily Reading						Average Daily Reading					
	1963			1962			1963			1962			1963			1962		
	Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley	
January	324	334		291	245		21	14		27	9		161	126.5		90	52	
February	195	201		163	100		31	50		21	8		125	108.5		70	31	
March	169	163		151	173		1	30		26	23		53	75.8		78	69	
April	118	148		142	93		1	14		30	8		57	84.6		70	29	
May	44	42		118	97		1	6		7	11		25	15.7		71	51	
June	67	31		70	70		11	1		25	15		34	11.1		50	34	
July	40	22		63	70		6	3		17	1		30	9.6		32	30	
August	61	23		50	43		17	1		13	2		39	8.5		29	12	
September	76	78		90	79		6	9		12	6		48	29.5		48	21	
October	130	75		158	155		29	9		22	4		46	27.6		69	60	
November	175	125		255	212		26	6		0	16		73	39.9		125	80	
December	210	208		393	334		22	38		4	11		88	105.2		110	83	

Table 2. Microgrammes of SULPHUR DIOXIDE per Cubic Metre.

	Maximum Daily Reading						Minimum Daily Reading						Average Daily Reading					
	1963			1962			1963			1962			1963			1962		
	Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley		Stroud	Dursley	
January	389	494		543	280		29	49		40	24		193	164.5		123	68	
February	272	241		157	106		55	71		14	12		143	129.2		80	39	
March	89	209		114	143		0	13		40	25		54	56.8		78	67	
April	88	85		84	106		19	13		21	18		47	46.3		53	52	
May	59	81		100	101		0	12		13	26		24	33.3		45	48	
June	99	58		67	76		12	17		20	30		35	34.6		41	47	
July	73	64		82	112		17	12		19	18		38	26.9		46	42	
August	78	52		72	58		8	11		15	18		38	25.9		40	31	
September	55	57		94	86		11	12		14	19		31	29.1		44	31	
October	72	59		120	121		23	17		18	19		46	31.5		57	59	
November	91	136		268	111		28	30		13	19		49	70.5		102	54	
December	250	209		314	377		20	13		7	20		60	113.2		97	86	

Oil burning appliances when correctly burning give off less visible results but the problems of sulphur dioxide in this type of effluent still has to be solved as this gas can cause irritation of the lungs and may well be the main factor in causing bronchitis under smog conditions.

It is a good thing that all Councils incorporate in their Byelaws one that ensures that all new grates installed are capable of burning smokeless fuels as the cost of conversion will be considerable when ultimately Smoke Control Areas become generalised throughout the country.

New Appliances:

Stroud Rural District:

Two applications were received under Sub-section 3(2) and approved.

Stroud Urban District:

Three new appliances were approved.

Dursley Rural District:

Seventeen notices under Section 3(1) have been received.

One application for a new incinerator to burn wool off cuts, etc. at a local factory was approved.

A close check is kept on the height of new chimneys when plans are submitted for Byelaw approval. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have issued a useful Memorandum in this connection.

Action in significant cases of Pollution.

Stroud Urban District:

The Public Health Inspectors made 103 visits in connection with atmospheric pollution. Virtually all the larger factories in the District have oil fired boilers and generally these were satisfactorily controlled, although it has to be borne in mind that such installations can create considerable nuisances if mishandled by poorly trained staff.

One factory in the District presented a special problem over a long period. This arose from certain large scale chemical processes, which emitted extremely offensive fumes from time to time, affecting a fairly considerable residential area in the vicinity. This at first appeared to be quite unavoidable under certain conditions, but the matter was thoroughly investigated with the fullest co-operation of the management, and certain agreed suggestions were implemented. It is pleasing to report that there has since been no further complaints from residents in the area.

Stroud Rural District:

With one exception there has been no difficulty in administering the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956. A number of smoke observations were made and in three cases some action was found to be necessary. One factory used more suitable solid fuel and another changed the plant from solid fuel to oil-firing on the advice of the Public Health Inspector. Both nuisances have now been abated. The third case, however, presented more difficulty and involved a brick works. Although using a modern tunnel kiln and burning oil, complaints were received of oily smuts being deposited on vegetation, houses, laundry, etc. in the vicinity of the chimney.

18. CARAVANS:

(i) General:

There are in the Area about 1,280 Caravans, and of these 1,044 are in the Thornbury Rural District.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Urban	Nailsworth	Stroud Rural
Number of Licensed Sites	59	35	44	1	5
Number complying with Licence Conditions	42	17	39	-	5
Number not complying with Conditions of Licence	17	10	5	1	0
Unlicensed Sites	Nil	8	1	1	2
Total Caravans	1,044	68	140	13	20

Caravans form a way of life for some people, but for many it is the only way to get accommodation when they move to a new district or when they are first married. I think they fill a useful purpose in both categories except that when children are born the accommodation rapidly becomes inadequate and difficulties arise.

A Survey of Caravan Dwellers was started at the end of the year and preliminary figures are quoted from the Chief Public Health Inspector of Dursley which throw some light on the possible significance of the caravan population to the Housing Departments. The trend away from little sites to large sites operated by companies or Councils which can afford to provide proper standards and amenities is a good one. However, where the small site can be brought up to a required standard it should be encouraged as for some people the attraction of caravan life may be away from crowds in the country.

Licences for part of the year only may in a few instances be desirable for holiday camps but they entail lower standards of amenities and this with the end of season difficulties of finding alternative accommodation for some of the people otherwise homeless, makes this type of camp in the countryside generally undesirable.

Where sites do not comply with the Council's Conditions vigorous action is needed as these Conditions are made to ensure proper standards of life for the people in the caravans and must be complied with.

(a) Thornbury Rural District:

The sites are all gradually being improved, particularly the ones at Severn Beach, but further pressure may well have to be brought to bear on individual camp owners to complete the works required by their Site Licences.

In Thornbury, the Council have started to build a site for 70 caravans at Streamsleaze, which, it is hoped, will be of a high standard and set an example to other site operators in the District, of what a camp should be like.

(b) Dursley Rural District:

The owner of the largest site in the area, namely at Woodfield, Cam, was not able to extend his site during the year, but it is anticipated that this extension will take place during 1964. The appeal against the refusal to grant Planning Permission in connection with a site at Wotton-Under-Edge was dismissed by the Minister.

A comprehensive Survey of Caravan Dwellers was completed early in 1964, and the following is a copy of the information received from it:

Number of Caravan Dwellers in area	68
Number of Caravan Dwellers hiring caravans for choice	42
Number of families on temporary jobs in district	4
and expected length of stay	2-12 months(varies)
Number of families on permanent jobs	51
Number of families unemployed	1
Number of families who are local people	41
Number of families who want a Council House	17
who want to buy a House	26
with capital available	17
a 100% Mortgage	7
Number who have never had a house since marriage	24
Number of L.A. Housing Lists - in the District	8
elsewhere	0
Number who would settle if a house was available	37
Type of accommodation required: - O.A.P. Bungalow	3
2 - bedrooms	11
3 - bedrooms	2
Stability of family: - Stable	57
Unstable	11
Type of family: - Childless couples	24)
Families with children	26)
Single Persons	12)
Old Age Pensioners	6)
	68

From conversations which took place when this Survey was being made it is obvious that many people plan to own a house of their own and consider that buying a caravan is a first step in this direction. It would appear that the reason for this decision is that the deposit on a caravan is much smaller than that required for a house and they think that they can save hard whilst they are buying a caravan and at a later date sell the caravan to obtain a down payment for a house. Young people should be helped to buy houses with low deposits, so that their savings will be available to help them set up their home rather than for it all to go on the house purchase. Buying a caravan is not always wise as owing to its rapid depreciation they lose their capital by this method.

(c) Stroud Rural District:

The position with regard to caravan sites has now, in the main, settled down quite satisfactorily. All known sites, with the exception of one new one, which are not specially exempted from the Act are licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and site operators are complying reasonably well with all the conditions laid down in their Licences. One or two have been rather slow to carry out necessary alterations and action.

will have to be concentrated on those persons responsible for undue delays during the early part of 1964.

Only one special problem has arisen, or, more accurately, continue to cause anxiety and that is the question of the gypsy encampment at Cowcombe Hill, Chalford. During the course of the year a licence was issued requiring major improvements to be effected within six months. This time limit has expired and no work has been carried out by the owner, due mainly to the almost unsurmountable difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory water supply. Mains water is not available and British Railways, who are the owners of a spring supplying the railway station and other property, have not given consent for the use of this supply for the caravan site.

Further approaches are being made by the Clerk of the Council to British Railways and it is hoped that a practical arrangement might still materialize for the coming months. In the meantime, the position remains most unsatisfactory as the general conditions on the site are very insanitary and the owner continues to disregard the standards laid down, particularly with regard to the number of caravans, sheds and persons in occupation.

(d) Nailsworth Urban District:

Some improvements were made to the one licensed caravan site, on which there is room for about twelve caravans, but quite a lot of work remains to be done to meet the Council's requirements.

(e) Stroud Urban District:

Planning permission has been granted in respect of two additional sites this year, but these have not yet been licensed by the Local Authority. In one of these cases, the site owner succeeded in obtaining renewal of planning permission - due to expire in 1962 - for the siting of four caravans, and this Department has since been in negotiation with the owner regarding the Council's requirements affecting the use of the site. The owner is now deceased, however, and the future of the land is indefinite, so that no further work has taken place on the site to date.

(ii) Gypsies:

During the spring gypsies encamped in quite large numbers along the disused part of the old Filton By-pass. Over 20 caravans and camps were there at one time and included people engaged in scrap metal dealing, and wood cutting. Eventually legal proceedings had to be taken to remove them as inspections showed clearly that in the absence of proper sanitation and services dangers to health could arise quite apart from the lack of amenities.

The question of providing a proper camp site for such itinerant people is being taken up with the County Council.

19. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1921:

Both the Licensed Premises - one at Dursley and the other in Stroud - were inspected and found satisfactory.

20. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses in any of the Districts.

21. LICENSED PREMISES:

Slow but steady progress has been maintained during the year on improving Public Houses. Arrangements have been made to meet directors of the Brewery and their architects twice yearly so that progress can be reviewed and outstanding problems discussed and this appears to have worked satisfactorily.

At our meeting at the end of 1963, of 42 houses belonging to the Brewery only 6 had not been surveyed, 13 had not been instructed for commencement of work, but only some 12 - 14 houses had been completed. However, from the number where work is in progress or plans have been deposited, it is felt that good progress will result in the following year. Some of the most difficult problems have occurred in the Stroud Rural District, and a more detailed account of progress there is appended. In the other districts progress has on the whole been satisfactory and work on houses owned by other breweries has also taken place.

(a) Stroud Rural District:

The modernisation and improvement of licensed premises under the five-year programme agreed with the Brewery Companies reached the third stage during 1963. After a very slow start in 1961 followed by even poorer progress in 1962 it is somewhat encouraging to find that the 1963 estimate was attained. Although there is still a large backlog it would also be fair to say that a considerable amount of preparatory work has been done by the Brewery architects and a number of plans have been deposited with, and approved by, the Council for major alterations to houses. Work is out for tender for some of these projects and it is to be hoped that builders will soon be instructed. At the end of the year, there were in addition seven premises where part of the alterations had been carried out or where work was actually in progress.

The following information in tabulated form shows the overall picture at the end of the year:

Five Year Plan for Licensed Premises 1961 - 65 Analysis at the 31st December, 1963

	1961	1962	1963	Totals	%
Total number of premises scheduled to be completed.	31	10	9	50	
Total number of premises actually completed or closed	15	6	9	30	60%
Total number of premises outstanding	16	4	0	20	40%
	31	10	9	50	

Breakdown of the 20 Outstanding Premises at the 31st December, 1963

	Totals	%
Premises not dealt with	7	35%
Premises where plans submitted	6	30%
Premises where work has commenced	6	35%
	20	100%

Other figures indicating the number and type of improvements
which were effected in 1963.

Defects remedied:

Glazed urinals installed	8
Flushing apparatus provided	11
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	13
New or additional sinks provided	9
Improved drainage	7
Improvements to cellars	11
New or additional lighting	9
New or additional washhand basins provided	9
New or additional ventilation provided	9
Bathroom provided	7
General repairs	23
Re-decoration	25

(b) Dursley Rural District:

There are now 41 Public Houses licensed in the District and several Licensed Clubs.

During the year, two Licensed Premises in the District were closed; they were:

The White Hart, North Nibley, and
The Heart of Oak, Coaley.

Major alterations and improvements were carried out to:

The Royal Oak, Wotton-Under-Edge, and
The New Inn, Dursley.

Plans of proposed alterations have been received in connection with:

The New Inn, Waterley Bottom, North Nibley, and
The White Lion, Wotton-Under-Edge.

Conditions at Public Houses have been found generally satisfactory but the Brewery Companies are behind with their five-year programme.

(c) Stroud Urban District:

The programme for the modernisation and improvement of Licensed Premises in the District continues to progress satisfactorily.

Considerable alterations were carried out at one large hotel and a close liaison was maintained with the Company's architectural staff to ensure that the Council's standards were implemented.

Privately owned Licensed Hotels also received close attention; large scale improvements were effected at one, and plans agreed in respect of another.

22. RADIOACTIVITY:

Radio Active Substances Act, 1960:

During the year I was informed that two registrations have been issued under this Act to individual firms in the Division.

- (i) Newman Hender & Co.Ltd.
- (ii) Wickwar Quarries Ltd. - at Cromhall Quarry.

Power Stations:

Berkeley Power Station came into full production during the year and was officially opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on the 5th April, 1963.

Reports on the Power Station and the environmental monitoring submitted to the Liaison Committee, which meets twice a year, indicate that the Station is functioning well and as expected, and that its presence is having no significant effect on radioactivity in the District.

Oldbury Power Station. Construction is progressing satisfactorily and the Committee was shown colour slides of the construction to date and it is hoped that next year the Spring Meeting will be held at Oldbury so that the Committee can inspect the Station during the course of construction.

23. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

The detailed reports of the Chief Public Health Inspectors on the work of their Departments under this Act, follow in full.

The most important event of the year in this connection was the introduction of the new Meat Inspection Regulations. These Regulations specify a more detailed inspection at or soon after slaughter and also makes ultimately compulsory a 100% inspection, i.e. inspection of all carcasses slaughtered for human consumption. The 100% inspection is being fulfilled in every District in my care, but the additional requirements of inspection and the need to stamp each carcass with a mark identifying the carcass has entailed the Inspectors in longer hours on this work.

Difficulties have arisen in the District doing most slaughtering but steps have been taken to overcome these as is recorded in the Inspector's Report. One of the difficulties remaining is the slaughtering at irregular hours and at weekends. This may well need careful consideration as it should surely be possible to confine slaughtering, except for emergencies, to normal working hours, now that meat can be stored indefinitely in chilled rooms.

Line slaughtering on a fast moving line of 100 animals in an hour imposes great strain on the Inspectors to ensure that they remain alert to what they are inspecting. The fact that diseased meat is now more rare than formerly increases the need for alertness rather than the reverse. The District Councils have agreed a reciprocal system whereby inspectors are loaned by one authority to another where necessary and possible to help with inspection, although the amount of slaughtering varies greatly between the Districts.

Icecream:

The production and sale of icecream is widespread and the introduction of the soft icecream more or less manufactured in the van has given rise to more work in supervision and sampling.

The Inspectors' Reports bring out clearly the difficulties of teaching ordinary people the techniques necessary for sterile handling. Without a basic training in bacteriology it is very difficult to grasp the significance and hence the importance of some of the required procedures and hence because they seem meaningless they become overlooked. The result is that samples of icecream are then found to give high bacteriological counts or to fail the Methylene Blue Test. The lower grades of icecream on this test are not necessarily unfit to eat but they indicate faulty techniques of production or handling which could be dangerous.

The importance of constant refrigeration below 28° F. for frozen foods and ices is one point the shopkeepers often fail to realize. If frozen food is allowed to warm up, then organisms will multiply and perhaps produce toxins and subsequent chilling will neither destroy the bacteria nor the toxins they produce. Freezing is bacteriostatic but not bacteriocidal.

It will be appreciated that there is need here for considerable health education of food handlers, and it is hoped that this work may be extended in the future.

(a)

THORNEBURY RURAL DISTRICT:

(i) Annual Return of Slaughtering:

Carcases inspected.	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Deer
Number killed	596	133	17	1,410	3,086	7
Number inspected	596	133	17	1,410	3,086	7

Meat Condemned:

Other than T.B. 2 tons 9 cwt. 91 lbs.

T.B. 5 cwt. 26 lbs.

Total: 2 tons 15 cwt. 117 lbs.

Percentage of Killings as compared with previous year:

<u>Cattle exc. Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Deer</u>
Up 20%	Down 14%	Up 13%	Up 33%	Up 18%	Down 30%

Cysticercus Bovis:

There were 7 cattle infected by this disease.

Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses (in regular use) 3

Number of Licensed Slaughtermen 18

(ii) Food Preparation and Handling:

Registered Premises.

Preserved Food	16	
Fish Shops	5	
Icecream Premises	130	151

Unregistered Premises.

Butchers	20	
Grocers	64	
Greengrocers	17	
Hotels & Licensed Premises	78	
Cafes	16	195
Total:	346	

Food condemned:

Fish	20 lbs.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
Cooked Meat	81 lbs.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Vegetables (Peas)	18 lbs.	12 ozs.
(Tin carrots)	4 lbs.	12 ozs.
(Beans in Tomato)	1 lbs.	0 ozs.
(Tin Tomatoes)	6 lbs.	2 ozs.
Fruit	18 lbs.	5 ozs.
Jam	18 lbs.	0 ozs.
Frozen Foods	205 lbs.	4 ozs.

(b)

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT:

Food Inspection:

The tinned foodstuffs mentioned below were condemned as a result of either damaged or blown tins.

	<u>No. of tins.</u>	<u>Approx. weight.</u>
Tinned Meat	12	46 lbs.
" Vegetables	25	27 lbs.
" Fish	3	1 lb.
" Fruit	17	16 lbs.
" Milk	1	Equivalent to 2 pints
" Lemon Drink	1	16 fl. ozs.
Miscellaneous Goods:	30 Cartons	Orange Drink.

The cartons of orange drink were old stock and some contained a bluish green mould.

Complaints about Foodstuffs:

During the year the following complaints were received:

- (i) Bluish green mould in cartons of orange drink.
- (ii) A piece of wire in a packet of breakfast cereals.
- (iii) Tin of carrots with extraneous matter in the tin which appeared to be factory grease or flux.

These complaints were fully investigated and reported upon and after the full facts were considered by the Public Health Committee they did not recommend the Council to prosecute in either case.

Food Premises:

Regular visits have been made to food premises in the area and generally conditions have been found to be satisfactory. We have a small percentage still with us who find it difficult to keep their premises as tidy and orderly as we would wish and because of this their standard is not as high as it should be. Despite this, however, we have found no flagrant disregard for hygiene which has required a recommendation for prosecution.

Registration of Premises for the Sale of Icecream:

One application was received during the year and registration was refused. Later the premises were brought up to the required standard and were then registered.

Icecream and Similar Products:

(i) Bacteriological Examination:

Samples of the following products were taken during the year and the results were as follows:

Product	No. taken	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
		1	2	3	4
Icecream	55	24	18	7	6
Soft Icecream	8	1	4	-	3
	<u>63</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
		<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
Ice Lolly	7		7		0
Cream Lolly	3				3
	<u>10</u>		<u>7</u>		<u>3</u>

(ii) Chemical Analysis:

Nine samples of lollies (1 cream and 8 ice) were submitted for Chemical Analysis and the results showed them to be of normal composition and free from undue metallic contamination.

Meat Inspection:

Only one private Slaughterhouse exists in the District and during the year the following animals were slaughtered there:

Lambs 22
Calves 2

All the carcasses were inspected.

The Council agreed to make the following charges for inspection under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963:

2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal (other than a calf)
9d. per calf or pig.
6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

(c)

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT:

Food premises throughout the district have maintained a generally good standard during the year and in the main the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 to 1962 have been complied with by the great majority of food handlers. On occasion, preliminary notices were all that were necessary to deal with minor infringements and these were mostly concerned with re-decoration, lack of first aid equipment (particularly waterproof dressings), and the more difficult problem of the proper use of refrigerated food cabinets. Mention was made in last year's report of the ignorance and sometimes carelessness of some shopkeepers in using and maintaining these cabinets properly. The National Association of Frozen Food Producers has produced a Code of Practice for the production, distribution and retailing of quick-frozen foods, but it is estimated that the vast majority of retailers allege that they have never received any guidance in the care and maintenance of frozen food cabinets from the manufacturers. It is therefore the intention of this Department to circularise all distributors in the area with relevant extracts of the Code, early in 1964, in an endeavour to effect simple and worthwhile improvements in this aspect of food hygiene.

A total of 522 visits were made to all types of food premises during the year and the Tables at the end of my report indicate the number of visits made to various types of premises together with the defects found and remedied.

For the first time for many years no complaints were made to the Health Department regarding unsound food or food containing foreign bodies.

Icecream:

Three premises are registered for the manufacture of icecream in the District and 109 premises are registered for the storage and sale of this product.

Throughout the year 43 samples of icecream and 22 samples of iced lollies were taken, which compared respectively with 44 and 23 taken in 1962. The results of the 65 samples are shown tabulated and may be considered as quite satisfactory:

Grade I	27	
Grade II	15	
Grade III	1	
Grade IV	Nil	
	43	
Iced Lollies	22	Satisfactory (Class I)
	65	

What is not so satisfactory, however, is the fact that some shopkeepers do not seem to be aware of the necessity - indeed, a statutory obligation - to keep the temperature of their stock below 28°F. There is too often a tendency to switch off the refrigerator, either deliberately or accidentally, for short periods and then re-freeze the product. No thought is given to the fact that this may be dangerous and that it is an offence under the Icecream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations 1959 and 1963 to sell it unless the icecream has again been subjected to pasteurisation or sterilisation in accordance with the Regulations.

On one occasion during routine sampling the Inspector discovered that the electrical plug to the refrigerator had been taken out by a member of the staff in order that the socket could be used for an electric kettle for teamaking and had not been replaced overnight. The icecream was in the process of being re-frozen the following morning when the Inspector called. Needless to say, the whole consignment of icecream was surrendered by the shopkeeper in exchange for a condemnation certificate and a warning of the possible consequences of similar carelessness.

Table of Food condemned during 1963:

Canned and Bottled Foods:

	Meat	5 tins
	Vegetables	10 tins
	Fruit	17 tins
	Cream	1 tin
	Milk	2 tins
	Nescafe	1 tin
	Jam	1 jar
Butchers' Meat:	Leg of Veal	5 lbs. 8 ozs.
	Hind Quarter Beef	11 lbs. 8 ozs.
	Beef Trimmings	9 lbs.

Icecream and Similar Products:

Icecream	20 Brickettes and pieces.
Cream Lollies	6 cartons.
Water Lollies	23 cartons
Chocolate Mousse.....	3 brickettes.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

The following table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year:-

Repairs and Improvements	3
Limewashed or cleansed	16
Improvements to Equipment, etc.	10
Improvements to Sanitary Convenience	2
Inadequate hot and cold water supplies	2
Lack of or defective washhand basin, towels, etc.....	1
Lack of First Aid materials	5
Lack of Clothing Accommodation	1
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.	2
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	0
Improvements to Stores	2
Lack of proper temperature control	4
Total:	48

The various food premises in the District are set out in the following Table together with the number of visits made to each of them:

(i) Food Premises registered under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955/1957:

(a) Number of Icecream premises registered	109
Number of Registrations during 1963	3
Number of Inspections	71
(b) Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, etc.....	27
Number of Inspections	57
(c) Number of Dairies on register.....	12

(ii) Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956 - Section 154.

(a) Number of food storage premises registered	5
Number of registrations during 1963	Nil
(b) Number of Hawkers of Food registered	17
Number of Registrations during 1963	1
Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by registered Hawkers	30
Number of inspections	15

(c) <u>Unregistered Premises:</u>	<u>No. in Area</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Butchers	20	39
Fishmongers	7	3
Grocers	107	48
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	20	9
Bakehouses & Flour Confectioners	11	35
Sugar Confectioners	58	3
Licensed Premises	91	158
Hotels & Restaurants	15	1
Canteens & Cafes	32	51
Places of Entertainment	21	4
Food Manufacturing Premises	1	1
	383	352

(d) <u>Other Visits:</u>	
Inspection of Food	4
Sampling of Food	12
Miscellaneous	11

(d) NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT:

Meat Inspection:

(i) Comparative Table for Meat Inspection:

	1962		1963	
	Numbers	Weight condemned	Numbers	Weight condemned
Number of pigs, including sows and boars killed and inspected	29,354		27,390	
<u>All diseases and abnormal conditions except Tuberculosis</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	92	13,158 lbs.	77	11,607 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4,059	18,461 lbs.	3,629	20,217 lbs.
Percentage of carcasses with disease or abnormal conditions other than Tuberculosis	13.8%		13.53%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	5	303 lbs.	3	454 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,305	15,660 lbs.	1,210	14,420 lbs.
Percentage of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis	4.46%		4.43%	

The total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was 20 tons. 17 cwt.

(ii) Reasons for condemnation, etc.

Post-mortem inspection disclosed diseases and abnormal conditions, which resulted in the condemnations recorded previously in (i) as follows:

Tuberculosis, septicaemia, pyaemia, pleurisy, peritonitis, bruising, swine erysipelas, tumours, jaundice and oedema, etc.

The percentage of pigs affected by tuberculosis shows a slight fall, but after the 1st October, 1963, heads were not condemned if tuberculosis was only found in one sub-maxillary lymph gland.

Because a large number of pigs arrive at the factory whilst slaughtering is in progress, only on rare occasions is it possible to carry out any form of ante-mortem inspection.

(iii) The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1962.

The coming into force of these Regulations on the 1st October, 1963, may on retrospect be considered another great milestone in the evolution of Public Health. Briefly they make it a statutory duty for all local authorities to arrange for all meat for human consumption slaughtered in their districts to be inspected by qualified inspectors. Local authorities may charge the actual cost of the inspection service to the occupier of the slaughterhouse up to a maximum cost laid down by the Ministry for each particular class of animal. The regulations prescribe the method of inspection and indicate to the inspector the judgment he should make as to fitness or otherwise. When satisfied that the meat is fit the inspector must put his mark on it. They also regulate the duties of the personnel of the slaughterhouse in assisting the inspector in his task.

Whilst we welcomed the regulations as at last recompensing the Council for their inspection costs, particularly as most of the meat and meat products are consumed outside the district, a study of the regulations showed that a more detailed examination than heretofore was required by the inspector, plus the additional duty of putting his mark on the meat. With a throughput of 120 to 135 pigs per hour, allowing at the maximum 30 seconds to inspect each pig, serious doubts assailed us as to the capabilities of two inspectors on the line being able to cope with this task. Accordingly Dr. Hansen and I visited probably the largest bacon factory in the country with a throughput of, at that time, 315 pigs per hour. Here we found eight inspectors with the possibility of ten being employed. As the work, even with that number of inspectors, was still very onerous, each inspector worked 20 minutes in one position on the line, changed to another position on the line for 20 minutes, then took a 20 minute break, before commencing the cycle again.

All this made Dr. Hansen and me feel that we should, if possible, obtain expert opinion on our problem. We were fortunate in interesting Mr. R. V. Blamire, the Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer of the Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which deals with meat inspection. He visited the factory, saw meat inspection in progress, and discussed the matter fully with the management and me. Mr. Blamire was able to make several useful suggestions, which, with the management's fullest co-operation and assistance, we have been able to implement. So far we have been able to cope with two inspectors on duty whilst slaughtering is in progress, but should the rate of throughput increase or the number of pigs sharply increase we shall have to think again.

(iv) General:

There has been a slight fall in the number of pigs slaughtered this year, but there are indications that this will be reversed next year.

Once again I am pleased to record my thanks to the bacon factory management and staff. It is true to say that they constitute the third eye and third arm of the meat inspector. Also, I should like to praise the standards of kindness to the animals and of hygiene maintained by the factory. If any point is noticed by the inspectors it is speedily rectified by the management.

Food Inspection and Food Hygiene:

(i) Milk:

No samples of milk were taken during 1963. No faults were noticed in the processing and handling of milk and no complaints were received.

A proposal by the dairymen to make delivery charges produced a forceful reaction from the public. So forceful was the reaction that the matter received national press and T.V. coverage. It culminated in a spontaneous public meeting after which the proposals were withdrawn. I must say I was pleased with the result because you could foresee the amount of milk consumed by children and old folk being cut back, because of cost.

(ii) Icecream:

During the year 17 samples of icecream were taken. The bacteriologist reported that 12 of the samples were provisional Grade 1 and the remaining 5 were provisional Grade 2. All the samples taken from the icecream factory were Grade 1 confirming that our efforts in previous years had solved the hygiene problems in this establishment. It follows, therefore, that the five Grade 2 samples came from retail shops selling pre-packed icecream supplied by nationally known manufacturers. Each case was investigated and advice was given.

(iii) Food Premises and Other Food:

(a) Shops and wholesale warehouses:

The following table enumerates the numbers and types of static food premises in the district:

Wholesale grocers	1	Confectioners	4
Retail grocers	9	Greengrocers	2
Butchers	5	Fish Friers	1
Bakers	4	Dairy	1
General Stores	3	Icecream Factory	1
Licensed Premises	12	Food Manufacturers	2
School Canteens	2		
Total number of static food premises.....			47

During the year 52 visits were made to Food premises, which shows the small number of complaints received, but averages just over one visit per establishment. This is clearly insufficient, especially when one realises that products from two of the bakers, the icecream factory, the dairy, the wholesale grocer and most important of all, the two manufacturers of meat products, supply a large area around Nailsworth. These establishments employ a fair number of local people and contribute a fair amount to the rates, which makes the checking of the premises and products very important on economic as well as public health grounds.

(b) Mobile Food Vendors:

These vans contribute nothing to the rates, but provide a useful door-to-door service to the consumer. They are more difficult to inspect than static premises because you first have to catch them but the Council have some control over them by the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Gloucestershire County Council Act. Two Hawkers and two Mobile Shops are at present registered as required by Section 154 of the County Council Act.

(c) Inspection of Other Food:

Inspection of canned goods and other food usually arises from requests from the wholesale grocer and other food vendors. Foods found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered were as follows:

Fresh Meat	183 lbs.
Canned Meat	919 lbs.
Preserved Meat	87 lbs.
Canned Fruit	89 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	17 lbs.
Canned Milk	6 lbs.
Dried Milk	56 lbs.
Canned Fish	6 lbs.
Canned Preserves	16 lbs.

Total: 1,379 lbs. or over $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of food.

(e)

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT:

Unsound Foods:

Several complaints were received during the autumn regarding proliferation of mould on some pre-packed foods. In no case was there sufficient evidence to substantiate that any of these foods had been unsound at the time of sale, but it was presumptive that they must have been "overkept" at some stage of distribution.

This point was specifically taken up with the various retailers alleged to be concerned, and the question of date stamping packs, or indicating in some other way the maximum "shelf life" of such products, was discussed with manufacturers.

The retailers are very sensitive to complaints of this nature, and can invariably be relied upon to take all due precautions once the need is made known. The manufacturers, however, consider that the very great variations associated with storage and display at retail level, and with weather conditions, are such that positive determination of shelf-life is impracticable.

Meat and Food Inspection:

(A) Ebley Abattoir:

Following completion of a number of improvements required under the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations, the Abattoir has continued to be run satisfactorily by the Cotswold Wholesale Meat Co.Ltd. The Company has been able to re-organise its operations in such a way that week-end slaughtering, with only two exceptions, has been confined to Saturdays.

(B) Bacon Factory:

Smith, Rogers & Co.Ltd. have continued to suffer from the general difficulties besetting the English bacon industry, so that kills during the year have been at approximately the same fairly low level as in the previous year.

(C) Tuberculosis Order and Tuberculous Reactors:

No cattle were received at the Abattoir under these headings during the year, but tuberculosis was found in three cattle (not cows) and in each case information was passed to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

D. Table showing percentage of cows slaughtered at Ebley Abattoir during the last 8 years and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

1956 .	-	26.40%	1960	-	.89%
1957	-	29.20%	1961	-	.59%
1958	-	17.49%	1962	-	.71%
1959	-	26.82%	1963	-	Nil

E. Casualty Animals:

Several animals were sent in for emergency slaughter during the year, chiefly due to birth complications and accidents.

F. Ante-mortem Inspection:

Ante-mortem inspection of animals awaiting slaughter was carried out whenever possible.

G. Diseases of Animals Act:

There were no outbreaks of disease under this heading which affected the Abattoir or Bacon Factory.

H. Post-mortem Inspection:

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2,598	195	322	6,537	15,297
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	7	6	13	41
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	618	111	6	160	2,651
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	23.78%	60.51%	3.72%	2.64%	15.59%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	174
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	.11%	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.3%
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

I. Total Weight of Meat and Organs condemned.

Total weight of meat and organs (home killed) condemned as unfit for human consumption - 11 tons 4 cwt.

J. Causes of Condemnation:

The following details indicate some of the diseases and conditions, other than Tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir and Bacon Factory.

Cattle:

Actino-bacillosis
Tumours
Abscesses

Liver Fluke
Injuries and Bruising
Pleurisy and Peritonitis

Calves:

Immaturity

Pyæmia

Sheep:

Lambing
Injuries and Bruising
(Dog Worrying)

Pleurisy
Parasites

Pigs:

Peritonitis and Pleurisy
Septic Pneumonia

Multiple Abscesses
Moribundity

K. Cysticercus Bovis:

There were 7 cases affecting young animals in 1963, the cysts found being single and degenerate, occurring in the head, heart or diaphragm.

Comparative percentages for last eight years.

1956	-	0.81%	1960	-	0.66%
1957	-	0.58%	1961	-	0.032%
1958	-	0.79%	1962	-	0.15%
1959	-	0.38%	1963	-	0.26%

L. Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963:

The Regulations finally came into effect on the 1st October, 1963, with the principal intentions of (a) ensuring 100% inspection of all meat supplies on a national basis; and (b) enabling local authorities to make charges on the trade for the service of meat inspection.

The implementation of 100% inspection presented no problem, since this has been the practice in this Authority for many years. Some minor alterations in the sequence of the techniques of post-mortem inspection were found necessary, however, and have been satisfactorily achieved through work study in co-operation with the slaughtering managements.

The charge for the service of meat inspection has not been willingly accepted by the trade, so that the co-operation which has been shown by both companies towards facilitating the changes which have been necessary in the techniques of meat inspection, is very much appreciated. The old system of Exchequer Grants for meat inspection was discontinued from 31st March, 1963, so that no income accrued from this source for six months. The income from charges for meat inspection between 1st October and 31st December, 1963, was £283. 9s. Od.

M. Other Foodstuffs Condemned:

326 tins Meat and meat products
 83 " Fish
 673 " Fruit and preserves
 840 " Vegetables.
 95 " Milk
 71 " Soup
 55 packets Cereals, sweetening compounds and flavourings
 127 " Cheese
 1,750 " Frozen foodstuffs
 65½ lbs. Assorted meats
 24 Meat Pies
 28 lbs Butter
 12 " Cheese
 6½ " Mushrooms
 140 " Fish
 3 chips Watercress
 9 Rabbits
 9 Poultry.

Icecream:

There was an increase in the number of samples of icecream examined through the Department during the year. There was also an increase in the proportion of samples found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

Exhaustive investigation, detection and education were applied to determining the reasons for this situation, and it was established beyond doubt that bacterial contamination was occurring through lack of understanding of simple techniques, and some negligence, chiefly on the part of proprietors and food handlers in some restaurants and cafes. At one stage, large-scale manufacturing techniques were in question, and it is right to acknowledge the generous co-operation which was forthcoming from the manufacturers concerned, in pursuit of the true facts.

It is hoped that intensive education and demonstration has corrected this unfortunate situation. Subsequent results of samples from the erring food businesses suggest this is so.

The following table indicates the number of samples examined, and the bacteriological results:-

<u>Icecream</u>	<u>Samples taken</u>	
Grade 1	10	
" 2	5	
" 3	8	} Unsatisfactory
" 4	4	
	27	
<u>Icecream Powder</u>	1	Satisfactory
<u>Water-ice lolly</u>	2	Satisfactory

Types and numbers of Food Business in the area subject to control under
the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food business are listed below having regard to the main type of food trading carried on. Most premises are in fact used for more than one type of food trading.

<u>Food Manufacturing</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Bakehouses	8
Breweries	2
Other foods	2
	<hr/> 12
<u>Preparation and Retail Sale</u>	
Cafes & Restaurants	17
Fish Fryers	6
	<hr/> 23
<u>Retail Sale only.</u>	
Butchers	14
Confectioners	8
Fish & Poultry.....	5
General Food Shops	97
Greengrocers	10
	<hr/> 134
<u>Factory, School and Institutional Catering Facilities</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Licensed Premises</u>	
Public	47
Clubs	7
	<hr/> 54
<u>Other Hotels and Guest Houses.....</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Warehouses</u>	<u>6</u>
	<hr/> <hr/> 265

Registered Premises:

Enumerated below are a number of food businesses included in the above total, but which are also required to be registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture, storage and sale of icecream	1
Storage and sale of icecream.....	59
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	10
	<hr/> 70

Food Hawkers:

This heading denotes, in the main, the various types of mobile shops based and/or operating within the Stroud Urban District. In addition to the vehicles, the base storage premises, when situated within the district, are also required to conform in all relevant respects with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Premises registered	9
Firms and individuals registered as hawkers	10
Vehicles in use as mobile shops	18
Open stalls.....	Nil

All the mobile shops operating in the district were inspected at least once during the year, and were found to be up to the required standards in terms of fittings and facilities for hygienic food handling. A general comment must be, however, that available space in the vehicles is very limited in relation to the wide range of stock carried - commonly this includes much packaged food, but also some "open" foods, and root and other fresh vegetables - and this makes for a generally untidy impression and for considerable difficulties in cleaning of the interior of vehicles.

24. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

I give the summaries of the work done by the Councils' Pests Officers. Although we no longer fear Bubonic Plague in this country, rats are sometimes guilty of causing other diseases, such as food poisoning and Weil's Disease. They also destroy large amounts of animal and human feeding stuffs and damage property.

Proper suppression of these pests is a most worthwhile undertaking and it is important that the use of modern potent poisons should be in expert hands.

(a) Stroud Urban District:

Rodent Control Figures for 1963.

	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Baits laid</u>	<u>Poison Baits laid</u>
Sewers	291	24	192
Local Authority Properties	21	--	23
Maintenance Scheme	191	--	562
Business Agreements	80	--	254
Private Dwellings	1,675	177	2,739
Miscellaneous	262	161	91
Total:	2,543	362	3,861

(b) Nailsworth Urban District.

(i) Rodent Control:

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Poison Baits Laid</u>
Agricultural Premises	--	--
Private Dwellings	139	46
Business Premises	--	--
Public Sewers	131	62

It was found possible to give more time to this work and treatment of the sewers revealed no rat infestation.

(ii) Insect Control:

Wood boring insects are still prevalent in council and private dwellings, but there were no cases of fleas, bed bugs and cockroaches, etc. A few wasps' nests were treated.

(c) THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT: Copy of Report made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

		Type of Property.				
		L.A.	Dwelling Houses inc. Council Houses	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Total of cols. (1), (2) & (3)	Agric-cultural
1.	No. of properties in L.A. District	21	8835	1675	10531	530
2.	No. of properties <u>inspected</u> as a result of <u>notification</u> .	2	108	18	128	5
	Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat					
	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	1	67	8	76	5
	Ship rat					
	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse					
	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	24	8	32	-
3.	Total no. of properties inspected in the course of Survey under Act.	10	236	38	284	29
	Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat					
	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	2	71	7	80	21
	Ship rat					
	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	1	1	-
	House mouse					
	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	4	4	8	-
4.	Total no. of properties otherwise inspected, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	9	108	7	124	12
	Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common or Ship rat, or mouse	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	40	499	114	653	100
6.	No. of infested properties (in Secs. 2, 3 & 4) treated by L.A.	3	166	22	191	22
7.	Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments.	5	168	42	215	42
8.	No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11.	No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	Nil.				

(d) DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT: Copy of Report made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

		Type of Property.				Agricultural
		L.A.	Dwelling Houses inc. Council Houses	All other (inc. Business Premises)	Total of cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1.	No. of properties in L.A. District	12	5828	216	6056	169
2.	No. of properties inspected as a result of notification.	—	61	8	69	2
	Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common Rat					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	35	3	38	2
	Ship Rat					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House Mouse					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	26	5	31	—
3.	Total no. of properties inspected in the course of Survey under Act	12	993	150	1155	105
	Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common Rat					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	4	31	32	67	27
	Ship Rat					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House Mouse					
	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	16	21	37	4
4.	Total no. of properties otherwise inspected, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	—	—	—	—	—
	Properties found to be infested by:					
	Common or Ship Rat, or mouse	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	64	1054	158	1276	232
6.	No. of infested properties (in Secs. 2, 3 & 4) treated by L.A.	4	108	61	173	33
7.	Total treatments carried out -- including re-treatments.	7	113	63	183	41
8.	No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment,	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	—	1	3	4	—
9.	No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11.	No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	Three.				

(d) Dursley Rural District:

Sewer Treatments:

In April, the sewers in Dursley, Cam and Wotton-Under-Edge areas were test baited but no infestations were found.

Maintenance Treatment Agreements for Business Premises and Farms:

During the year, 9 new Agreements were entered into and 7 Agreements were cancelled.

At the end of the year 48 Agreements were in existence.

	<u>Value</u>
31 Business Premises	£200. 15s. Od.
17 Farms	£100. 10s. Od.
Total Value:	£301. 5s. Od.

Credit is due to Mr. G.O.Townley, our Rodent Officer, for the manner in which he carried out all his work. The number and value of the Business Premises and Farm Contracts we have clearly illustrates the good work he does in this field.

Feral Pigeons:

Mr. Townley also undertook the work of reducing the number of feral pigeons at Wotton-Under-Edge. Pigeons were trapped at three different sites and in addition young birds and eggs were taken from nests.

The result of this work was as follows:

<u>Pigeons trapped.</u>	<u>Young taken.</u>	<u>Eggs taken.</u>
51	12	60

Whilst this considerably reduced the numbers, several pigeons still remained.

Disowned Cow:

During the year a cow fell into a stream at Wotton-Under-Edge and died. The carcass was not noticed until at least a week afterwards and no-one would admit ownership. The carcass, therefore, had to be buried at the Council's expense.

25. HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS' PREMISES:

Under the Gloucestershire County Council Act and under Byelaws under the 1961 Public Health Act, District Councils may inspect and register Hairdressing Establishments. This is done in Stroud and Dursley, but in the latter case the Act was only adopted at the end of the year and no inspections have been made prior to December, 1963.

Stroud Urban District.

New Registrations	3
Re-registration	1
Total Registrations	26

This is a duty that I hope to see carried out consistently throughout the Division.

4. FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Statistics showing inspections made and defects found under the above Act for the five Districts follow:

PART I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Thornbury Rural District			Dursley Rural District		
	No. on Register	Inspection	No. of Written Notices	No. on Register	Inspection	No. of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	20	—	2	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a), in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	76	58	—	66	8	1
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	9	2	—
TOTAL:	94	78	—	77	10	1

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)								
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
TOTAL:	3	3	—	—	4	2	—	—
Thornbury Rural District				Dursley Rural District				

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Stroud Rural District			Nailsworth Urban District			Stroud Urban District		
No. on Register	Inspection	No. of Written Notices	No. on Register	Inspection	No. of Written Notices	No. on Register	Inspection	No. of Written Notices
46	5	-	-	-	-	7	12	-
89	134	11	-	-	-	108	142	2
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
135	139	11	2	2	-	115	154	2

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which defects were found			
Found	Remedied	Referred		Found	Remedied	Referred		Found	Remedied	Referred	
		To H.M. Inspec.	By H.M. Inspec.			To H.M. Inspec.	By H.M. Inspec.			To H.M. Inspec.	By H.M. Inspec.
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Stroud Rural District				Nailsworth Urban District				Stroud Urban District			

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART VIII.

OUTWORK
(Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions.
(a) <u>Thornbury Rural District:</u>						
Wearing apparel: making etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	40	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of button, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	47	—	—	—	—	—
(b) <u>Dursley Rural District:</u>						
Wearing apparel: making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bag making	34	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	15	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	27	—	—	—	—	—
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	37	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	116	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART VIII.

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises	Notices served	Prose-cutions
(c) <u>Stroud Rural District:</u>						
Wearing apparel: making, etc., cleaning and washing	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	66	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	68	—	—	—	—	—
(d) <u>Nailsworth Urban District:</u>						
TOTAL:	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) <u>Stroud Urban District:</u>						
TOTAL:	—	—	—	—	—	—

27. AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956:

Much work remains to be done under the Act to ensure that satisfactory sanitary provision is made for farmworkers, but some inspections were carried out in most Rural Districts.

Stroud Rural District: All farms inspected and sanitary accommodation provisions were complied with.

Dursley Rural District: 31 premises inspected to date.

Thornbury Rural District: Nil.

28. PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS ACTS, 1928 & 1936:

The number of Licences in force for storage of petroleum spirit are as follows:

<u>District.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Thornbury Rural</u>	100
<u>Dursley Rural</u>	53
<u>Stroud Rural</u>	79
<u>Naillsworth Urban</u>	16
<u>Stroud Urban</u>	53

The comments of the Chief Public Health Inspector for Stroud Rural District given below are interesting in this respect and emphasize the need for constant review of such matters if serious dangers are not to arise.

"Work under this heading during the year was concerned with new installations and modifications of existing installations, considerable time being spent on them in the planning stages.

"During the coming year many storage tanks will become due for re-testing and it will not be surprising if it is found that a number of tanks are found defective. This opinion is held as many underground tanks now thirty-plus years old are believed to be without any special protection against corrosion which is nowadays standard practice. Many installations are below standard and failure of storage tanks on such premises will bring problems both to owners and to this Authority in those cases where re-licensing is not considered possible. The overriding consideration must always be the safety of persons and property."

29. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Only Stroud Rural and Stroud Urban Districts are concerned under this Act.

In the Urban District there are no manufacturers, and only two premises are registered for storage.

In the Rural District The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:

"The "rag" business appears to have settled down again after recent changes of administration and closure of some firms and there are four factories registered under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, and three licensed under Section 6/7 of the Act within the District. All these factories continue to hold a B.S.A. licence under the Certification Mark Scheme.

"Eight samples of filling materials, including kapok, were taken during the year and in every case the Analyst certified that the samples complied with the required standards laid down in the Act."

30. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960:

No particular action was taken under this Act during the year. A few complaints were received but were dealt with informally.

31. OFFENSIVE TRADES:

Only one offensive trade premises exists in the Division - a gut cleaning and preparation factory in Stroud where a high standard is maintained and no nuisance was caused.

32. MORTUARIES:

Two Mortuaries exist, one at Wotton-Under-Edge and one at Lansdown, Stroud. Use was made of these premises by the District responsible for the upkeep and also surrounding Districts as follows:

	<u>Wotton-Under-Edge</u>	<u>Stroud Urban</u>
Total number of cases using Mortuary	18	32
Cases from outside that particular District's area.	3	17
Total:	<u>21</u>	<u>49</u>

The cost of running the Mortuaries has increased due to increased Caretakers' wages at Wotton and rising laundry charges.

33. SUMMARY OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

These columns of figures in a dry and concise way give a better idea than almost anything else of the great volume of work that is carried out by the Public Health Departments. They also emphasize the nature of a Public Health Inspector's work, an essential feature of which is to be out and around his district.

I feel that anybody uncertain of a career, were he to read this list and note the diversity of interests might well be attracted to Public Health as a career.

In the tables preceding the lists for the individual Districts I have attempted to draw up consolidated tables and relate the visits to the size of the District. Housing inspections have been included in all the figures, but, as the exact duties of each Department vary somewhat, a strict comparison cannot be made. It does suggest, however, that the more urbanised areas require more individual visits from the Inspectors while the two more rural districts although differing in size, present a similar pattern of visits.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF ALL DISTRICTS

District	Total Visits	No. of Inspectors	No. of Inhabited Properties	Population
Thornbury Rural	16,588	4 (C.P.H.I. & Engineer excluded)	9,939	31,500
Dursley Rural	3,179	3	6,177	18,970
Stroud Rural	3,431	3 (C.P.H.I. & Engineer excluded)	9,267	27,886
Nailsworth Urban	1,373	2 (C.P.H.I. & Engineer excluded)	1,237	3,610
Stroud Urban	7,828	3	5,927	17,800

District	Visits/1,000 Population approx.	Visits/Inspector approx.	Visits/1,000 properties approx.
Thornbury Rural	552	4,122	1,659
Dursley Rural	177	1,060	530
Stroud Rural	122	1,094	364
Nailsworth Urban	381	686	1,300
Stroud Urban	435	2,909	1,305

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

NATURE OF VISIT OR INSPECTION:

(a) General Sanitation:

Water supply	92	
Drainage	337	
Stables & Piggeries	7	
Offensive Trades	—	
Fried Fish Shops	1	
Tents, Vans and Sheds	688	
Factories & Workshops	78	
Outworkers	1	
Public Conveniences	116	
Theatres & Places of Entertainment ...	2	
Licensed Premises	42	
Refuse Collection & Disposal	1360	
Rats & Mice	1187	
Atmospheric Pollution	40	
Schools	14	
Shops	63	
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	814	4842

(b) Housing:

Under Public Health Acts:		
No. of houses inspected	153	
Visits paid to above houses	157	
Under Housing Acts:		
No. of houses inspected	147	
Visits paid to above houses	465	
Filthy or Verminous Premises:		
No. of houses inspected	29	
Visits paid to above houses	55	
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	94	1100

(c) Infectious Disease:

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	77	
Visits re Disinfection	13	
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	17	107

(d) Meat & Food Inspection:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	554	
" Shops & Stalls	7	
" other premises	1	
" Butchers	25	
" Canteens	22	
" Dairies & Milk Distributors	25	
" Fishmongers & Poulterers	17	
" Food Preparing Premises	24	
" Grocers	53	
" Ice-cream Premises	21	
" Greengrocers & Fruiterers.....	9	
" Market Stalls	20	
" Restaurants	22	800

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT:

NATURE OF VISIT OR INSPECTION: (Continued)

c/f
6,849

(a) Sampling:

Visits in connection with sampling

Milk - Bacteriological	84
Ice-cream	1
Food and Drink samples ...	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits	15

102

(x) Other Visits:

Council Houses	4626
Grage Disposal Works	11
Storage Sampling	5
Gas Fuel Meters	3187
Drain Tests and other tests ..	739
Impr. Sewer Pipes	106
Refrigerators & Grates	804
Petroleum	101
Miscellaneous	258

9,637

TOTAL: 16,582

IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF 15 PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

HOUSE NO.	Total
Wells repaired or renewed	77
Kitchen gutters repaired or renewed ..	101
Refrigerator pipes repaired or renewed ..	37
Walls painted or repaired	65
Wells cement renewed	81
Windows repaired or renewed	210
Doors repaired or renewed	222
New yard surfaces or paths provided	50
Foot surfaces or paths drained, repaired or relaid	40
Plumbing plaster repaired or replaced	157
Floors relaid or repaired	139
Walls where wall plaster repaired or renewed.	167
Gas stoves provided	81
Dangerous structures demolished	1
Walls where dampness removed	139
Drain pipes laid in improved	151
Drain pipes provided	66
Drain waste pipes provided	179
Refrigerators provided	90
Hot water provided	76
Hot water systems provided	88
Houses where water supply provided inside...	28
Ventilated food stores provided	76
Houses painted	62
Alloy cupboards installed	80
Gas stoves provided	125
Refrigerators provided	35

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT.

IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTORS. (Continued)

HOUSES, ETC.

Ditches and streams cleansed	21
No. of caravans provided with water supply	76
No. of caravans provided with sanitary accommodation	100
No. of premises converted from well to mains supply	12
Other defects remedied	127

DRAINAGE:

New drains constructed	97
Old drains reconstructed	16
Drains repaired	11
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	91
Inspection chamber cover provided	95
Soil pipes provided or repaired	55
Septic tanks provided	38
Cesspools provided	-
Self cleansing gullies provided	181
Drains and sewers cleansed	7

WATER CLOSETS:

No. of premises converted from pail to water closets	55
New basins fixed	61
Cistern repaired or renewed	27
W.Cs. provided with a sufficient water supply...	114
Roofs, walls and floor renewed or repaired	35
Other defects remedied	53

FOOD PREMISES:

No. of new wash basins provided	13
No. of new sinks provided	8
No. of fitments provided with hot & cold water.	21
No. of fitments provided with trapped waste pipe	20
No. of rooms where walls and ceiling repaired or improved	19
No. of rooms where floor repaired or improved..	12
No. of rooms decorated	29
No. of rooms where new floor covering provided.	15
No. of premises where new equipment provided...	14
No. of premises where glass screening provided.	6
No. of refrigerators provided	6
Other defects remedied	36

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF VISITS:

(a) GENERAL SANITATION:

Agriculture Welfare Regulations	2
Caravans	216
Clean Air	25
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	503
Factories and Workplaces	10
Hairstressers	3
Insect Infestations	3
Keeping of Poultry & Animals	16
Licensed Premises	35
Mortuary	47
Noise	12
Nuisances	37
Pet Animals	1
Petroleum Act	68
Places of Public Entertainment	4
Public Conveniences.....	7
Refuse Collection	314
Refuse Disposal	537
Schools	3
Shops Act, 1950	52
Water	90
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	135

2120

(b) HOUSING:

Under Public Health Acts:	
No. of houses inspected	32
Visits paid to above houses	120
Under Housing Acts:	
No. of houses inspected	67
Visits paid to above houses	309
Overcrowding:	
No. of houses inspected ..	2
Filthy and Verminous Premises	
No. of houses inspected	3
Visits paid to above houses	4
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	121

658

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF VISITS:

(Continued)

c/f.
2778

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	44
Visits re disinfection	3
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	4
 Inquiries re Food Poisoning	<u>1</u>

52

(d) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	7
" Bakehouses	19
" Butchers.....	8
" Fishmongers and Poulterers	2
" Grocers	54
" Greengrocers and Fruiterers	2
" Dairies and Milkshops	20
" Icecream Premises	112
" Restaurant & Cafes	45
" Mobile Shops and Stalls	8
" Confectioners	10
" Fried Fish Shops	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits	51
 Visits re: Unfit Food	<u>9</u>

349

TOTAL:

3,179

NOTICES SERVED ON OWNERS:

No. of Informal Notices served	117
No. of Informal Notices complied with	48
 No. of Statutory Notices served	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	4

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS.

Water Supply	24
Water Sampling	57
Water Courses	21
Stables and Piggeries	21
Filthy and Verminous Premises	2
Disinfestations	24
Refuse Disposal	8
Rodent Control	575
Sewage Disposal	152
Connections to Sewers	73
Drainage	222
Sanitary fittings	32
Public Conveniences	113
Nuisances	35
General Complaints	74
Caravans and Tents	112
Schools	6
Places of entertainment	17
Shops Act	7
Hairdressers	8
Infectious Diseases	15
Pathological Sampling	30
Disinfections	-
Rag flock	8
Atmospheric pollution	32
Smoke observations	8
Improvement Grant Preliminary Survey visits....	863
Noise Nuisances	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	47

Total: 2,587

GENERAL NUISANCES:

The following Table summarizes the action taken under the Public Health Acts, Byelaws and other enactments:

No. of Informal Notices served	22
No. of Informal Notices complied with ..	23
No. of Statutory Notices served	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with..	0

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING 1963.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH VISITS:

Inspection of Houses	98
Council House Applications	102
Retail Food Premises	5
Factories	2
Schools	6
Infectious Diseases	1
Water Supplies	68
Water Courses	41
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	55
Rodent and Pest Control	240
Petroleum	2
Refuse Disposal	13
Moveable Dwellings	12
Miscellaneous Visits	154
Nuisances	34

(b) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Bacon Factories (Slaughter)	372
Bacon Factories (Other Visits)	29
Licensed Premises	19
Ice-cream Premises	1
Preserved Food Premises	1
Ice-cream Samples	21
Water Samples	69
Miscellaneous Food Visits	26

(c) SURVEYING:

Highways	396
Building Byelaws	239
Town Planning	93
Building Sites	9
Public Sewers	33
Storm Water	3
Playing Fields	47
Street Lighting	13
Miscellaneous Surveying Visits	203
Improvement Grants	98
Council Buildings	670
Council House Erections	269
Painting Contract - Park Road	2

SUB-DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH VISITS:

Housing	200
Food Hygiene	81
Meat Inspection	372
Sampling	90
General Sanitation	630

Total: 1,373

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR:

(a) HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS:

Dwelling houses inspected under Housing and Public Health Acts and for Improvement Grants	943
Re-inspections of dwelling houses	604
Visits in connection with Council House applications	427
Visits in connection with Rent Act	44
Visits re general complaints and nuisances	351
Miscellaneous visits (advice, information, etc.)	631
Visits re caravan sites and moveable dwellings	68
Visits re infestations	32
Visits re Dustbin Maintenance Scheme and Refuse Disposal ...	133
Visits re drainage	429
	<hr/>
	3,662

(b) FOOD HYGIENE:

Visits to cafes, restaurants and clubs	272
" food shops (butchers, grocers, greengrocers, etc.)	407
" mobile food shops	38
" canteens and Kitchens (schools, factories and hospitals)	94
" bakehouses	33
" licensed premises	225
" registered premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955)	32
	<hr/>
	1,101

(c) MEAT INSPECTION:

Visits to Slaughterhouses	1,723
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(d) SAMPLING:

Ice-cream - Bacteriological	36
Water - chemical and bacteriological	54
	<hr/>
	90

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR. (Continued)

(e) GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE:

Visits and inspections in connection with:

Water supplies	81
Swimming pool - tests	83
Water Courses	21
Cases and Outbreaks of infectious disease and suspected food poisoning	28
Atmospheric Pollution:	
(i) Sources	103
(ii) Estimation	271
Schools	43
Cinemas and places of entertainment	42
Factories and Outworkers	121
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	<u>1,252</u>

SUMMARY OF TOTALS:

Housing and associated matters	3,662
Food Hygiene	1,101
Meat Inspection	1,723
Sampling	90
General maintenance of environmental hygiene....	<u>1,252</u>
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	 <u>7,828</u>
 Total number of visits and inspections in connection with Rodent Control	 2,543

34. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I would like to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation the Health Departments have received from neighbouring Authorities whenever needed and also to the following upon whom we have been most grateful to call from time to time:

- (a) Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.
- (b) H.M. Inspectors of Factories.
- (c) The Alkali Inspector.
- (d) Chief Fire Prevention Officer.
- (e) The Public Analyst and Staff.
- (f) Public Health Laboratory Service.
- (g) R.S.P.C.A.
- (h) Officers of the various County Council Departments.

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